

## 1 dead, 4 wounded in Rome holdup

ROME (A.P.) — Police and bank robbers exchanged fire in a crowded square Friday, leaving a 16-year-old bystander dead and a policeman seriously wounded, authorities said. Two other policemen and another bystander were treated for minor bullet wounds. Police said four robbers wearing bulletproof vests and brandishing submachine guns held up a bank on the square 2½ miles from the centre of Rome. Police arrived on the scene as the gang emerged from the bank and the gang opened fire on them, police said. One robber was injured as police returned fire. Police said a 16-year-old boy was killed by a stray bullet. All four bank robbers got away in a car. Police did not say how much money the gang stole from the bank.

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## Mauritanian officers on trial

NOUAKCHOTT (R) — Several Mauritanian army officers are being tried in a closed court martial for their alleged part in an attempt to topple President Mohamed Ould Daddah on Feb. 6, informed sources said here Friday. They said those on trial include Lt.-Col. Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salem, who overthrew President Moktar Ould Daddah in 1978, former Prime Minister Sid Ahmad Ould Boujara and former Interior Minister Mohammed Ledhaf, both of whom were dropped from Col. Haidallah's government in April 1981.

## Shakespearean artefacts stolen

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England (R) — Thieves raided the picturesque thatched cottage which was once the home of William Shakespeare's wife early Friday and stole priceless furniture and other antiques. A spokesman for the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust said the burglars took everything they could move from Anne Hathaway's cottage, one of the most popular tourist attractions in this central England town which is a shrine to the playwright. He said the raid was daring and apparently well-planned, adding: "It is impossible to put a value on what was stolen. It was all unique, given the association with Shakespeare." The 50 or 60 items taken included a collection of 16th century kitchen implements and furniture.

## Turkish leaders meet at funeral

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's former civilian leaders Süleyman Demirel and Bülent Ecevit Friday came face to face with the military coup leader, Gen. Kenan Evren, for the first time since the September 1980 military coup. The former prime minister shook hands with Gen. Evren at the funeral of his wife, who died of a heart attack on Wednesday. Friday's funeral was on a relatively small scale, apparently with no invitations, and the presence of the two former prime ministers, whom Gen. Evren has severely criticised, was a surprise.

## Greece, India expand relations

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — Greece and India on Friday agreed to expand economic and trade relations and exchange high-level delegations of experts to identify new areas of cooperation, an Indian government spokesman reported. The decision was taken during talks between Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Greek Foreign Minister Y. Karamanlis. The two countries also decided to sign a cultural agreement, spokesman M.S. Aiyar said. Meanwhile, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a luncheon meeting with visiting Greek President Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Karamanlis, who arrived Thursday in New Delhi on a five-day tour of India, later held discussions with the ambassadors of the member countries of the European Economic Community.

## Decision on Times due this weekend

LONDON (A.P.) — Publisher Rupert Murdoch said Friday a decision will be announced over the weekend on the future of the money-losing Times of London and sister newspaper, the Sunday Times. "All is not lost," Mr. Murdoch told reporters at Heathrow Airport on his arrival from a trip to New York. "I am not confident or certain, but I am hopeful," he said. Mr. Murdoch has threatened to close the 197-year-old Times and the Sunday newspaper unless unions agree to cut 600 of the newspaper's 2,600 jobs.

## Polish priest sentenced to prison

WARSAW, Poland (A.P.) — A military court has sentenced a Roman Catholic priest to 3½ years in prison for slandering Polish leaders in a sermon delivered one week after imposition of martial law, a Warsaw newspaper reported Friday.

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز: جريدة سياسية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## Islamic mission opens conference on Gulf war

### Goodwill group may renovate approach to end the conflict

JEDDAH (Agencies) — A high-level Islamic committee to promote peace between Iraq and Iran met Friday in a fresh attempt to halt the 17-month Gulf war. Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, who chairs the nine-man group set up last year by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), hoped the meeting would lead to a ceasefire. He told the opening session: "We hope that the two Islamic brotherly peoples will forget their wounds and extend their hands in friendship." He added that the Islamic mission had "new ideas derived" from its unsuccessful efforts last year to mediate an end to the war.

Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar voiced the anguish of the Islamic World over what he called a suicidal and self-defeating conflict. "We owe it to ourselves, to the world of Islam and to posterity that we pursue our quest for peace vigorously and try without further delay to end this tragic war of which the victims on either side are all Muslims and our own brothers," he said.

The Jeddah-based organisation has submitted peace proposals, but its secretary-general, Habib Chatti, acknowledged Friday that securing an end to the fighting would not be easy.

But Mr. Chatti said there could be a quick ceasefire in the war if they accepted peace proposals from the OIC.

Speaking before the OIC senior delegates, Mr. Chatti said: "If they (Iran and Iraq) allow us to constitute a committee on ceasefire, we can reach a ceasefire in a month or two... it depends on their agreement, especially (that of) Iran."

The ceasefire committee was part of a package of peace proposals put to the warring countries last year by a mission of OIC heads of state.

Members of the mission are Bangladesh, Pakistan, Guinea, Gambia, Turkey, Senegal, Malaysia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the OIC secretary-general.

The Jeddah meeting follows a trip to Baghdad and Tehran by U.N. special envoy Olof Palme last month in his fifth attempt to stop the Gulf war. He reported no breakthrough.

Previous mediation attempts by the OIC, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have failed mainly because of Iran's demand that Iraqi troops should first leave captured Iranian territory.

Mr. Chatti said Iraq had accepted the OIC peace plan, but Iran had yet to respond.

## Hormuz, Bahrain focal defence points--GCC

DOHA, Qatar (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia and its Arab allies in the Gulf "attach great importance to the defence of the Hormuz Strait" and to Bahrain in their current joint strategy planning, the assistant secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said Friday.

"The Hormuz Strait is the bottleneck and the area through which the Gulf's petroleum exports flow," said Ibrahim Hamoud Al Sobhi.

"There is unanimous agreement on strengthening all outlets and strategic areas," Mr. Al Sobhi said, "and the GCC military mission which visited Oman lately has made a comprehensive assessment of the dangers Oman is facing."

## PLO threatens reprisals against Lebanese rightists

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's top security aide has threatened car bomb attacks against rightist-controlled areas in Lebanon if a new wave of bombings against leftist and Palestinian-controlled areas is not discontinued.

Salah Khalaf, code named Abu Iyad, made the threat in a speech at a Palestinian public rally in Beirut Thursday. Excerpts of the speech were carried by Beirut newspapers Friday.

Mr. Khalaf, who heads the internal and external security apparatus of the PLO, blamed a chain of 19 bombings in the last three weeks in West Beirut and other leftist-controlled towns on rightist leader Bashir Gemayel's Paltage Party militia forces.

Mr. Khalaf also accused "Israeli agents" and the *Deuxieme* Bureau (intelligence service) of Lebanon's regular army of complicity in the latest bombing wave that claimed 21 killed and 67 wounded since Feb. 13.

"If Bashir Gemayel, the *Deuxieme* Bureau and Israeli agents do not stop, then no area (in Lebanon) will be safe. Bombs will spread everywhere," Mr. Khalaf said. "I can emphasise we are capable of setting off explosions in the whole of East Beirut," the mostly Christian half of the Lebanese capital and Mr. Gemayel's stronghold.

Palestinians and their leftist allies were pitted against the Gemayel-led alliance of rightist militias in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war, which was smothered by Syrian military intervention.

## Militants lose in Belfast poll

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (A.P.) — Northern Ireland's main Protestant party won a special election to British Parliament on Friday, while the candidate of the more militant party of the Rev. Ian Paisley finished third behind a moderate.

The middle-of-the-road Alliance Party, which weeks to cross the sectarian divide with both Protestant and Roman Catholic members, came in second in the Belfast South poll.

The election was to fill the seat left vacant by the Rev. Robert Bradford, who was killed by Irish Republican Army guerrillas on Nov. 14.

The Rev. Martin Smyth, 51, a mainstream Presbyterian minister retained the district for the official Unionist Party by a 5,397-vote majority, sharply reduced from 17,130 in Britain's May 1979 general election.



His Majesty King Hussein receives at Al Hummar Palace Thursday U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran (far right) and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (far left) attended the audience (Petra photo)

## Habib leaves for talks with Saudi leaders

JEDDAH (Agencies) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib arrived in Saudi Arabia Friday for talks on the tense situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Habib, who earlier visited Lebanon, Israel, Syria and Jordan, has been trying to avert a collapse of an informal ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon.

He helped arrange the ceasefire with Saudi support last year.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said Mr. Habib, who flew into Riyadh from Amman after two days of talks in Jordan, was expected to open talks with Saudi leaders on Saturday.

He said Mr. Habib's mission was "totally dedicated to solving the problem of Lebanon."

During his stay in Amman, Mr. Habib was received Thursday by His Majesty King Hussein to review Middle East developments in general and the situation in Lebanon in particular.

The audience, at Al Hummar Palace, was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad

## Mondale hits at Reagan over Mideast

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale says President Ronald Reagan's administration has "let the peace issue get away from us" in the Middle East and urged him to name a special ambassador to the area immediately.

"We ought to have a person of national stature, personally reporting to the president of the United States, sent today to the Middle East," Mr. Mondale told a luncheon meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to loud applause and cheers Thursday.

Mr. Mondale said the sale of AWACS radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia and the proposed sale of F-16 planes and surface-to-air Hawk missiles to Jordan were detrimental to the security of Israel.

And, he said, "I believe Israel is in the security interest of our country."

## Violence marks Guatemala elections

GUATEMALA CITY (Agencies) — Alvaro Contreras Velez, 60, director and co-owner of Guatemala's largest newspaper, La Prensa Libre, was kidnapped from his home by unidentified gunmen early Friday, newspaper spokesmen said. They said the gunmen killed his bodyguard.

A factory and two lorries were badly damaged in separate arson attacks in the capital and Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, 75 kilometres southwest of here.

Leftist groups claimed responsibility for the burnings and an anonymous phone caller told local media that they were to protest against "North American aid to El Salvador and the elections in Guatemala."

Leftist guerrillas are trying to topple the army-backed government in this turbulent Central American republic and in recent months have stepped up their actions to coincide with the election run-up.

## Haig meets El Salvador vice-president

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met Friday with El Salvador's vice-president amid mounting congressional pressure on the administration to make public its evidence of external control of the guerrilla war in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, a Nicaraguan guerrilla who reportedly was captured in El Salvador and who may have provided some of that evidence appears to have escaped, CBS-TV reported Friday. That could not be immediately confirmed by the State Department.

Mr. Haig had revealed the capture of the Nicaraguan before a congressional subcommittee Thursday as evidence to support his charges that the guerrilla war is being directed from Nicaragua and Cuba.

Cable News Network reported that the U.S. government has information that about 100 Soviet technicians are playing a leading role in Nicaraguan-based resupply operations for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Haig said Thursday they were about 70 Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua.

## OAU going ahead with W. Sahara peace plan

NAIROBI (A.P.) — President Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said Friday he is going ahead with negotiations for a cease-fire in the war-torn Western Sahara and has already held "initial contacts" with Morocco and the Polisario Front.

Mr. Moi said he was maintaining a neutral stand in the "explosive issue" of the Polisario's admission as the 51st OAU member at last month's foreign ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which sparked a walkout by 19 African nations.

In a statement read by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, the Kenyan president said the Polisario's admission would have no effect on his mandate to negotiate separately with Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas on the date for a cease-fire, to be followed by a referendum.

## Mitterrand Israel visit ends in deep difference over a Mideast solution

TEL AVIV (R) — President Francois Mitterrand of France left Israel for home Friday after a three-day visit which left deep differences between the two countries on how to move towards a solution of the Middle East problem.

While Mr. Mitterrand publicly urged recognition of the Palestinians' right to form a state, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said his country would never permit such a "horrendous design" to be realised.

But President Mitterrand told reporters just before departing that the discussions had helped establish a new climate of dialogue between France and Israel that he hoped would be useful to the cause of peace.

The 68-year-old Mr. Begin was not at Ben Gurion Airport to see off the French leader because he was recovering at home after being taken ill at a dinner given by Mr. Mitterrand in Jerusalem on Thursday night.

Mr. Mitterrand's visit was the first official journey by a European head of state to Israel since it was founded in 1948, and Israeli officials expressed hopes it would help improve their country's image abroad.

Mr. Mitterrand said on Friday he had not expected to change the Israeli viewpoint on the Palestinian question but believed the fact that he had been able to express his opinion in the Knesset (parliament) was a positive development.

In his speech to the parliamentarians, the French president coupled his call for an eventual Palestinian state with an effective appeal to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise Israel's right to exist.

The PLO could not expect to be accepted by Israel as a negotiating partner while its charter called for the destruction of the Jewish state, Mr. Mitterrand said.

Talking Friday in Tel Aviv to

reporters who accompanied him from Paris, the president rejected some suggestions in France that he was undertaking his visit to Israel he was walking on a knife edge.

"It is not I but peace itself which is on a knife edge," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand has insisted that his Middle East policy is even-handed and that he will always speak in the same terms in public and private to both Arabs and Israelis.

"On this visit, no one can say that I adopted my position according to the audience," he said Friday. It was important that he had been able to put forward views unwelcome to many Israelis "with sympathy and friendship," he added.

Mr. Mitterrand, who was described on Thursday by Mr. Begin as "a true friend of Israel," said he had told the prime minister that France and the European Economic Community (EEC) could not accept Israel's effective annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

In his Knesset speech, he had called on Israel to avoid any move that could complicate the search for peace—an appeal French sources said was made with suggestions in mind that Israeli forces might move into southern Lebanon.

But speaking Friday, he said he had not gained the impression, in a three-hour discussion with Mr. Begin Thursday on the Lebanese problem, that such an action could be in the offing.

Replying to Mr. Mitterrand in the Knesset on Thursday, Mr. Begin urged outside states to support Israel's proposals, already put to the United States and Egypt, for "autonomy" for the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza.

French officials said the president had expressed the view that the proposals could not meet the national aspirations of the Palestinians.

Mr. Begin said he had failed to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Mr. Mitterrand had also ignored the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their land and his speech was "a big step backwards," Mr. Abd Rabbo said.

In his address to the Knesset, Mr. Mitterrand declared that any dialogue between Palestinians and Israelis "presupposes that each side can take its rights to their full conclusion which for the Palestinians just as for others means, when the time comes, a state."

He suggested that the PLO would have to recognise Israel's right to exist before it could take part in peace discussions.

Beirut newspapers quoted Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, as saying that Mr. Mitterrand had not presented the Palestinian question in its correct context.

"He spoke cautiously about some of our rights, as if Israel had

Mr. Begin argued forcefully that a Palestinian state on the West Bank would be controlled by "terrorists"—Israeli terminology for the PLO—who could threaten most major population centres in Israel with Soviet-made missiles.

The two leaders also differed strongly over developments in the Third World and the Soviet role in developing states, especially Africa.

At Thursday's press conference, Mr. Begin suggested Soviet influence was responsible for the policies of left-wing governments in Ethiopia, South Yemen, Libya and Angola.

Mr. Mitterrand, while expressing concern at Soviet military policies in Europe, said actions by other countries frequently helped the communist cause in the developing world.

"Have not, for example, the frequent South African incursions into Angola led to Cuban forces staying there?" he asked.

French officials said Mr. Mitterrand would be passing on his impressions of his Israeli visit to other EEC leaders whom he is due to meet at a summit in Brussels at the end of March.

According to Israeli sources, Mr. Begin and his colleagues hope his visit will encourage other European leaders who have differences with Israel on the Middle East problem to visit the Jewish state.

Mr. Mitterrand did not invite the Israeli prime minister to visit Paris, although he told Thursday's news conference that this presented no problem for France. It was a question of opportunity and not principle.

However, Israeli sources said Mr. Begin would promptly accept an invitation. The prime minister himself told the news conference he would be happy to have discussions with Mr. Mitterrand in France "if I am invited."

## Arabs criticise French president

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian leaders and newspapers across the Arab World reacted critically Friday to a speech by French President Francois Mitterrand in which he said that the Palestinians would have to recognise Israel's right to exist before they can be brought into the peace process.

But Egypt, the only Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel, welcomed Mr. Mitterrand's call for Palestinian statehood, contained in a speech to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters the French president's statement was "identical to the Egyptian position." Mr. Mitterrand was seeking a solution to the Middle East conflict which could only be found by resolving the Palestinian issue.

Yasser Abd Rabbo, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Information Department, said Mr. Mitterrand had tried "to equate the aggressor and the victim."

Mr. Abd Rabbo told Reuters the French president had failed to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

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Beirut newspapers quoted Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, as saying that Mr. Mitterrand had not presented the Palestinian question in its correct context.

"He spoke cautiously about some of our rights, as if Israel had

all the rights and we had only some," Mr. Kaddoumi said. Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Israel had dashed Palestinian hopes of a neutral French role in the Middle East.

Newspapers in Syria condemned the speech. The newspaper of the ruling Baath Party, *Al Baath*, said Mr. Mitterrand had declared his support for Israel's right to exist, "reminding us of France's colonialist role in creating this entity in the heart of the Arab World."

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said Arabs did not expect countries to agree with them totally "but it is still our right, especially with regard to a friendly country such as France, that we should see the same line that Gen. de Gaulle drew up in supporting... the just Palestinian cause..."

In Jordan and the Gulf states, newspapers were also generally critical although the governments themselves made no immediate comment.

## likely' be part of the mission, which he hopes will leave within the next two weeks.

Last month, the OAU warned that all troops would be pulled out unless sufficient funds are raised by March 30. Mr. Ouko said, "not many countries have responded so far," and added: "The chairman of OAU does not know how you can maintain troops in a place without funds for maintaining them."

Goukouni has rejected an OAU peace plan which called for a Feb. 28 cease-fire and elections by June 11. He claimed the OAU's implementation committee on Chad was acting illegally and called the peace plan "null and void."

Mr. Moi declared that the committee was created by heads of state "and it will not allow itself to be undermined by anyone." He urged Chad to support the committee's efforts in seeking a lasting solution to the lengthy civil war.

The OAU sent peacekeeping troops into Chad last December after Goukouni requested Libyan troops, who had been in the country for a year, to leave. Before OAU troops could be deployed, however, forces loyal to former Defence Minister Hissene Habre occupied several towns in eastern Chad.

On the Western Sahara, Mr. Ouko refused to say where the "initial contacts" were made with the Polisario and Morocco. Mr. Moi said, "consultations are continuing."

The Kenyan president said the Western Sahara problem "should be looked at from the point of view of the continuing war which is causing much loss of human life."



## NATIONAL

## Crown Prince, Sarvath back from tour



AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath returned to Amman on Thursday at the end of visits to India and Pakistan. During the trip Prince Hassan met with Indian and Pakistani leaders to discuss cooperation between their countries and Jordan, and

Arab and international issues. He also met with Jordanian students studying at Pakistani universities and looked into their conditions. Returning with Prince Hassan were also Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan and Pakistani Ambassador to Jordan Shahrayar Khan.

## Canadian minister offers help in education

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Ontario Minister of Education, Universities and Colleges Betty Stevenson, who ended her five-day visit to Amman on Friday after meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said that her visit had signified a beginning of educational cooperation between Jordan and Canada.

Dr. Stevenson told the Jordan Times that she had come to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian government to hold talks with education officials and explore and determine ways in which the two countries could develop educational cooperation in three areas. The first, she said, was in the educational use of the telecommunications and electronic computer technology, and the acquisition of the relevant expertise and training. Her talks had also included ways in which Canada could contribute to training teachers and providing programmes, curricula and organisational patterns for post-secondary school vocational training. A third and related area of discussion had been possible Canadian contributions to secondary school technical and vocational training in Jordan.

In addition to these three areas which had already been on her agenda, Dr. Stevenson said that on arrival in Jordan, she had discovered interest and further scope

for cooperation with Jordan's two new universities of Yarmouk and Mu'ta, in the establishment of their curricula. During talks with officials from both universities, Dr. Stevenson said, she sensed keen interest in making use of certain relevant Canadian programmes that could be adapted to suit the needs of the two Jordanian universities.

The overall structures of Mu'ta University and Yarmouk University were already established.

## Productive new artesian well found in valley

AMMAN (Petra) — A newly discovered artesian well in the Jordan Valley can supply the region with 650 cubic metres of water an hour, according to Jordan Valley Authority Vice President Munzer Haddadin.

He said that the well, whose aquifer lies at a depth of 464 metres, was found one kilometre east of the Kafrein Dam. The discovery came during water prospecting now going on in the region, he said.

Dr. Haddadin said the new well is hoped to contribute towards meeting the region's water needs, especially in the area of Ramleh and Kafrein.

The new well is among the most productive wells so far discovered in the region, Dr. Haddadin said.

she added; but she had reached a "general understanding" with officials of both universities on the possibilities of training faculty members in Canada.

Dr. Stevenson pointed out that Canada has provided leadership in the field of educational technology, which includes the integrated use of computer technology and video disc technology to provide curricula, as well as for storage and teaching. World education experts had put Canada two years ahead of the rest of the world, including Japan, with regard to the use of electronic technology in education, she added.

Canada is willing to share the benefits of its experience in educational technology with Jordan, Dr. Stevenson said. Explaining some of the many applications of electronic technology to education, she said that it was particularly useful in vocational training. It was also very useful in catering to the educational needs of remote areas, where it was difficult to obtain enough trained teachers, she said.

On the introduction of computers into school curricula, Dr. Stevenson pointed out that the next two decades are "the age of information", and that the computer provides the most efficient method of storing, retrieving and using the growing amounts of information with which people must deal. Hence, she added, people needed to be introduced to the use of computers.

Recognising this need, Canadian education officials have introduced a two-stage computer programme into school curricula. The first stage, Dr. Stevenson said, begins as early as kindergarten, and its main goal is to familiarise children with the use of the microcomputer. At higher levels the programme is expanded so that the children have scope to learn how to use the computer as a reliable device for storing information, and a source that will supplement their classroom work.

Cooperation between the educational system and Canada's private computer manufacturing sector has led to the development of a "child-proof" microcomputer which is easily adaptable and compatible with all computerised educational programmes, said Dr. Stevenson.

During her five-day stay in Jordan, Dr. Stevenson visited the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, as well as several schools and other educational institutions in different parts of the country. She said that Jordan's educational problems were similar to those found throughout the world. They included remoteness of students from the central educational system and the rapid urbanisation of families, with all the attendant unsettling effects. She expressed the belief that within the coming two decades, the only constant in our rapidly changing world would be change itself. Hence, she said, educational systems must be easily adaptable. They must be flexible and geared towards teaching children to deal with change.

Another problem which she felt Canada could help Jordan solve was the very high proportion of young people who are acquiring university education — one of the highest rates in the world. The situation could be improved by guiding more students towards vocational training, she said.

Dr. Stevenson said that Canada has 12 student exchange programmes at secondary school level with other countries, and innumerable such programmes at university level. She regretted, however, that all of these programmes were with countries in Europe, America and Australia, and did not include countries from the Middle East, particularly since many Canadians can trace their origins to the Middle East.

Educational cooperation between Jordan and Canada has been limited, Dr. Stevenson said, to some exchanges between universities, and to relatively small sums of aid distributed to several rural schools through Catholic relief societies. She pointed out that educational cooperation would expand very soon, as the talks she began in Jordan would be continued. Both Education Minister Sa'ad Al Tal and Social Development Minister Ibrahim Al Mufli have been invited to visit Canada soon, she said.

## OBITUARY

Annan Hadidi, director general of antiquities and the Friends of Archaeology, regrets to announce the death of the right honourable

MR. FOUAD ATALLA

Chairman of the Friends of Archaeology.

Mr. Atalla will be greatly missed by his many friends and associates.

## British to furnish Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — A British firm has been awarded a tender for furnishing the Queen Alia International Airport, it has been announced. The announcement was made by a delegation which returned here on Thursday after conducting talks with the British firm in the past few days.

The firm will complete its task by August this year in accordance with terms and specifications provided for in the agreement.

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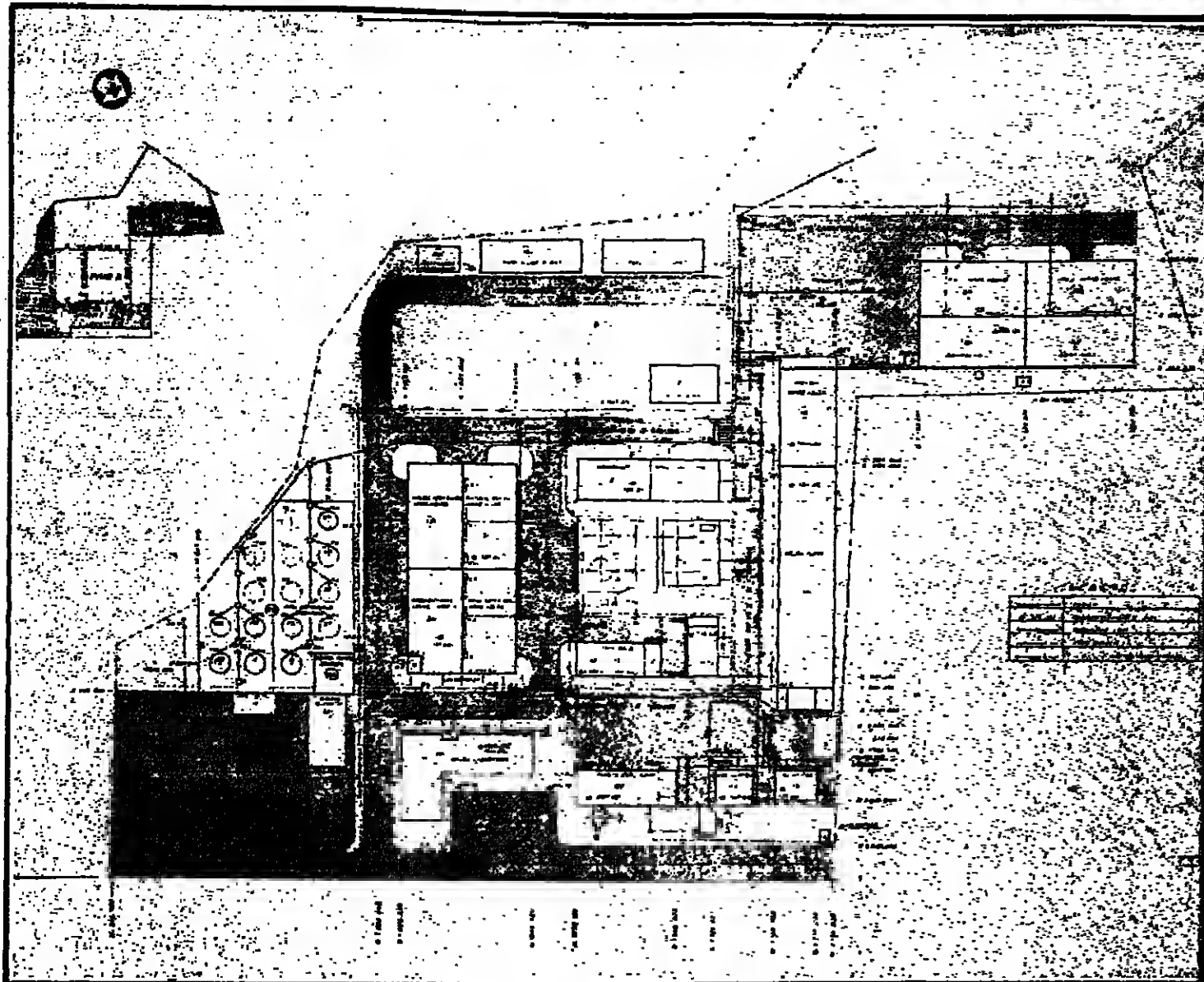
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Plan of Intermediate Petrochemical Industries Company's 70,000-square-metre plant just outside Zarqa

## Private petrochemical industry grows steadily

### Another link in the plastic chain

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

ZARQA — The dictionary defines a polymer as a chemical compound formed by the combination of two or more small molecules into larger molecules that contain repeating structural units. A wide range of products, such as rubber, plastics and certain synthetic textiles can be manufactured by such a process.

This abstract-sounding definition, it seems, could apply almost exactly to the growth of a private petrochemicals industry on Zarqa's outskirts, about 15 kilometres from Amman. Since the establishment of Jordan Polymers and Intermediate Chemicals Company Ltd. (J.P.) in 1973 it has steadily added new components, and even a new sister company — and the process continues. J.P., which is the first and largest producer of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) and alkyl resins in the Middle East, signed an agreement last Dec. 7 with the paint division of the U.K.'s Imperial Chemicals Industry (ICI) for technology to expand its PVA units. Just this month, J.P. signed with a Spanish firm, Kemichrom, for the manufacture of naphthalene dyes.

The sister firm, Intermediate Petrochemical Industries Company (IPI), is also going strong. IPI, which is already in the process of building a large petrochemicals plant near the J.P. facility, has invited tenders for the provision of technology and licensing in the production of urea formaldehyde resins and polyurethane elastomers. It also plans to add to its complex a line for the basic petrochemical phthalic anhydride, for both export and in-house use.

IPI Managing Director Abdul Malik Sa'ad, board member of J.P., says that among the projects are several that will make the firm unique in the Middle East. In addition to J.P.'s preeminence in the area of PVA and alkyls, several of IPI's product lines will be unprecedented in the region.

Mr. Sa'ad told the Jordan Times that J.P. had been established in 1972 by 17 "engineers and other technocrats". Also among the founders were the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) and another businessman. Among the owners of the firm's JD 500,000 capital — the maximum legal amount for a privately-owned company — Mr. Sa'ad named himself, IDB Deputy General Manager Rajab Al Sa'd, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Manager Ramez Malthes and Mr. Adnan Snobar, a former manager of the Abu Dhabi refinery.

In 1975, J.P. started producing PVA emulsions, which can be used in the paint industry and to make textiles and glues. The original reactor for PVA was installed under licence from Vinyl Products, a British firm. Its capacity was 1,500 tonnes a year (ty) — but this was expanded within three years, Mr. Sa'ad said, to 6,000 ty. The recent agreement with ICI will give J.P. a total installed capacity of 15,000 ty for PVA.

In 1979, J.P. added a new line, for the production of alkyl resins. With the addition of this process, at an installed capacity of 3,000 ty, J.P. "started expanding its operations and exporting, mainly to the neighbouring Arab countries," Mr. Sa'ad said.

He recalled that in 1980 the company's founders, feeling the need to expand beyond the limits imposed by private ownership, set up IPI as a public shareholding firm. After a feasibility study by the IDB, the new firm was capitalised at JD 1.5 million.

The original stock issue was 443 per cent subscribed, Mr. Sa'ad said. IPI is still not officially listed on the Amman Financial Market, but in the first day of trading at the new over-the-counter market, its stock, with a par value of JD 1, was being sold at JD 2.400.

In addition to the 17 original technocrats, IPI's founders included the IDB, the Jordan Arab Investment Bank, and the pension funds of the Jordan Petroleum Refineries Company, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Jordan Cement Factories Company and the Jordan Electricity Company.

Two Spanish firms were also among the original stockholders. Union Explosives Rio Tinto (UERT) and Rio Rodano each took "less than 10 per cent" of IPI's capital, Mr. Sa'ad said. Rio Rodano, which is half owned by UERT and half by the French company Rhone Poulenc, is process licensor and engineering consultant for four of the six process lines in IPI's phase one — the plant now under construction.

Rio Rodano is advising on the production of unsaturated polyester resins, at an installed capacity of 4,000 ty; on an 8,000 ty line for monomeric plasticisers; on polyvinyl chloride (PVC) dry blends and compounds, at 9,000 ty; and on the production of glass fibre-reinforced polyester sheets under the brand name Relon, at an installed capacity of 1.5 million square metres a year.

In the first phase, IPI will also

produce pyroxydes in a 250-ty plant with a process under licence from Spain's Microchemica, and low aromatic solvents at an installed capacity of 10,000 ty. The solvents will be manufactured under "our own process," Mr. Sa'ad said.

The complex which will house all these processes is being built on a 70,000 square metre tract by the Jordanian Al Wafa Engineering and Contracting Company, under a JD 2.7 million contract. Contracts worth some \$6 million have been signed with suppliers of equipment and machinery, most of them Spanish and British, Mr. Sa'ad said. These are being fulfilled with efficiency and dispatch, and he said he expects the plant to start production by early 1983 or even late this year.

At that time, the IPI reactors will be taking their raw materials from European sources, as J.P. is now doing. But the plan is to switch, as soon as possible, to materials produced within the Arab World. Mr. Sa'ad said IPI's role will be to establish industries fed by basic and intermediate petrochemical projects now under construction in neighbouring petroleum and gas producing states. The IPI plant will also take 10,000 ty of hydrocarbon cuts from Jordan's petroleum refinery.

One major raw material for IPI's products is phthalic anhydride. A project to include this product in the IPI plant is now under study, Mr. Sa'ad said. Estimated to cost \$14 million, the phthalic anhydride line would have an installed capacity of about

13,000 ty. Half of its production would be for IPI's own use, and half for export.

Phthalic anhydride is made from o-xylene, another basic petrochemical. Mr. Sa'ad said petrochemicals complexes now being built at Jubail and Yanbu in Saudi Arabia will be able to supply o-xylene sometime between 1983 and 1985.

In order to implement projects in phase two — the formaldehyde, polyurethane and phthalic anhydride plants — IPI will have to increase its capital, Mr. Sa'ad said. It has, however, received offers from France and Spain to help in financing the projects. Phase one financing included a loan of JD 600,000 for the purchase of equipment and machinery from the IDB. The bank has also expressed readiness to finance raw materials purchases, Mr. Sa'ad said, and the Arab Bank has approved an overdraft of JD 500,000. Mr. Sa'ad said he thinks these instruments should be sufficient until new projects are mounted.

The recent licensing agreement with ICI is only the beginning of a growing relationship to which both parties look forward, Mr. Sa'ad said. The British firm "blames itself" for not gaining a foothold in the Middle East earlier, and now is interested in acquiring "part or all" of J.P., he said. Other international corporations have expressed interest in close relations with both J.P. and ICI due to their unique position in Middle East industry, the ICI manager said.

## 2 dentists' conferences set for April

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will open two conferences on dentistry in Amman on April 24, the Jordan Times has learned.

The third international conference, on dentistry will be held at the Professional Associations Complex. The conferences will discuss several subjects connected with facial injury, the treatment of jaws and the effect of fluoride on teeth.

Dentists from Arab and foreign countries, as well as representatives of the World Health Organisation, will attend the conferences.

## Ministry mounts nursery survey

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development has embarked on a two-month survey and assessment of conditions at private nurseries in Amman Governorate.

A ministry spokesman said the study, which will end in May, is needed to help ministry teams work out a plan for supervising the work of these nurseries, which should adhere to educational, social and sanitary regulations set by the ministry.

According to the spokesman these nurseries, in cooperation with the ministry, will take part in the forthcoming Children's Day celebrations by organising social activities. The ministry, he said, will distribute toys to various nurseries in the governorate.

## Teachers need 4,000 homes

AMMAN (Petra) — A study conducted by the Ministry of Education has revealed that over 4,000 housing units are needed at present to house teachers in various parts of Jordan.

A ministry official said that contacts have been made with the Housing Corporation to take the necessary steps with the Housing Bank to finance the construction of these units, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

The ministry is concerned with providing teachers with decent housing to help them settle near their places of work, he said.

According to the study 1,576 homes are needed in the Amman region; 195 in the Balqa region; 245 in Ma'an; 142 in Tafilah; 508 in Karak, and 1,902 in Irbid.

## Exports crowd rails

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian phosphates transported by rail to Aqaba last year registered an increase of 225,416 tonnes over quantities transported in 1980, according to a statistical report issued by Aqaba Port Authority.

## Zarqa gets municipal football pitch



ZARQA (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Friday opened Zarqa Municipality's new football field and watched a match between teams from Amman and Zarqa. Before the match started, Queen Noor greeted Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghuweiri and members of Zarqa's municipal council, and congratulated them on constructing the football field to encourage the sports activities in

the city. Minister of Culture and Youth Mar'an Abu Nowar, as well as the director of the Jordan Youth Organisation and Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah, were among those attending the game. The 15,000-seat stadium cost nearly JD 300,000 to build, of which His Majesty King Hussein contributed JD 80,000. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Jordan, Tunisia sign labour agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement to promote cooperation in labour-related affairs between Jordan and Tunisia was signed here on Thursday.

The 17-point agreement provides, among other things, for both countries to facilitate the efforts of workers from each country to find employment in the other and to exchange information about manpower needs; for bilateral coordination in organising the dispatch of labourers and other workers and the exchange of expertise and information related to labour.

The two sides set up a committee to follow up the implementation of the agreement. It will hold annual meetings to consider issues and problems that might arise in implementing the

agreement.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber and Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Abbas. The five-year renewable agreement will come into force once the governments of both countries have ratified it.

## Bulgarian news agency director starts visit

AMMAN (Petra) — The deputy director of the Bulgarian news agency, Mr. Stefan Tichev arrived here on Friday on a short visit to Jordan. He is scheduled to hold talks with Mr. Yousef Abn Leil, director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on cooperation between the Bulgarian and Jordanian news agencies.

The two news agencies signed an agreement in 1977 on cooperation in the exchange of news, expertise and visits by officials. The two sides will reconsider that agreement, and will discuss ways of increasing bilateral cooperation.

## Bedouins declare support for King Hussein's move

IRBID (J.T.) — Bedouin tribes of Al Jubur and Bani Sakh in Irbid Governorate held a public rally on Friday to declare their total support for His Majesty King Hussein's formation of the Yarmouk Force to fight alongside Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war.

Speakers at the rally pledged full support for King Hussein, and promised to give all they could to aid Iraq in its battle against the Iranian enemy.

The participants sent cables of support to King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. A large number of people taking part in the rally announced that they would enlist in the force, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said. It added that a total of JD 2,325 was collected in contributions for the force.

Also Friday, representatives of Al Nasr refugee camp held a rally at the camp's youth club to voice

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- Paintings of Muhim Al Sarraf, at the Iraqi Press Section.
- Islamic literature, films and posters at the University of Jordan.

### Film

- Loi du Survivant, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.
- Architecture en Terre Crue (architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

### ACOR Lecture

- Theory and Method of Archaeological Survey Design, by Ted Banning at the American Centre of Oriental Research at 6:30 p.m.

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## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with thunder showers over most of the country. It will get colder, with westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with some thunder activity, northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	6	14
Aqaba	10	22
Deserts	5	16
Jordan Valley	11	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 24. Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

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## Arbitrary adjectives

THE ADJECTIVES which Western media use to describe the countries of the Arab World are most curious: Among them are "oil-rich", "moderate" and "hawkish".

Perhaps the term oil-rich is the easiest to understand, although one may ponder a while on why it is a term used exclusively in reference to Arabs, and not to any of the other oil-producing countries.

The terms moderate and hawkish are harder to understand, largely because they are arbitrary; a "moderate" state may grow "hawkish" between one issue and another of a Western publication. The general criterion seems to be that an act of friendship to the West is considered a "moderate" move, and an act of friendship to the East is dubbed "hawkish".

Even accepting this logic, one is faced with an unfortunate fact: Friendship to the West is growing to be less of a "moderate" act. More and more, it threatens to be an embarrassment, Western democracy, always in the past zealous to support freedom, is hacking the oppressor with all the military, financial, technological and moral support that he needs to perpetuate inequity in the region. The United States, on the one hand, undertakes openly and tactlessly to maintain Israel's superiority; while a European body decides to hold a meeting in Jerusalem, thus giving its blessings to an annexation declared by the United Nations criminal and a contravention of international law.

As if this were not sufficient to rile the Arabs, the United States is often distressingly reluctant to provide an Arab state with the least requirements for self-defence.

The question that presents itself here is: "Moderate" is such a nice and polite word; but when all is said and done, is it not merely used in the West as a euphemism for a highly undesirable word, which by now should only be found in the history books?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Why go at all?

AL RA'I: In his speech to the Israeli Knesset, French President Francois Mitterrand tried to present a balanced French policy toward the Middle East, and in fact his speech contained some positive elements. These revolved around the rights of the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to self-determination and the establishment of a national state.

It was noticed, however, that the French president had linked the right to self-determination and the Palestine Liberation Organisation's participation in the peace making process to certain conditions such as the reciprocal recognition by Israel and the PLO of each other.

In his speech, Mitterrand cautioned both sides not to take certain extremist measures that are bound to further impede a settlement. In his reference to Jerusalem, he used symbolic phrases describing the Holy City as "the land of unity" and "contradictions" and also referred to the great Arab people who lived in the territory and their great culture... something implying a French disapproval of Israeli claims to Jerusalem.

Despite the fact that Mitterrand's speech was very carefully worded and did not contain any sharp terms, the Israeli reaction was a negative one. Premier Begin was prompt to reiterate Israel's refusal to granting the Palestinians their right to self-determination, rejected the idea of granting the Palestinians a state in their homeland and refused to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner.

This negative stand was not unexpected by the Arabs alone but also by certain French circles that opposed the visit in the first place, and urged Mitterrand to cancel it.

In view of Israel's rejection of France's moderate stand and due to Begin's obduracy we can not help wondering how Mitterrand's visit to Israel will help to reconcile Israel's views with those of Europe and even the value of such a visit.

### Is France pulling out?

AL DUSTOUR: It will be premature to try to make a comprehensive assessment of the outcome of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel at this stage. We have yet to study the details of negotiations which he held with Israeli officials, particularly where the Arab-Israeli conflict and French-Israeli armament and nuclear cooperation are concerned.

But judging from Mitterrand's speech to the Knesset and his statements to the press, we can deduce that France has decided to freeze its role in the Middle East, and this of course, means shelving the Venice Declaration which France was instrumental in formulating. We therefore tend to believe that Mitterrand has adopted an attitude that pleased his Israeli hosts who consistently deplore any European role in the Middle East question especially Venice Declaration.

Though we think that Mitterrand's reference to the rights of the Palestinian people is a brave and positive development, we also believe that his statements do not carry much weight because he coupled them with a hint that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) represents the Palestinian fighters alone, and that the PLO should change its charter if it wants to act as a partner in peace negotiations. Mitterrand has failed to put forth any conditions for the Israelis in return. This stand, in our view, is designed to freeze the situation in the Middle East, perpetuating Israel's occupation of Arab territory.

The French president is mistaken if he believes that freezing France's role in the Middle East conflict and leaving the negotiations for the parties directly involved can help to bring about a solution. This theory has proved a total failure.

If Mitterrand needs to be acquainted with the true Israeli intentions he has only to read Menachem Begin's recent statement in which he claimed that a Palestinian state would mean the end of the Israel and that the Palestinians in his view are only a people with no rights, but they are Israeli Arabs.

From all this can only infer that Mitterrand's visit did not achieve anything that would promote the cause of peace, and has certainly not helped towards restoring the rights of the Palestinian people. The only party to benefit from this visit is definitely Israel.

# France becomes second largest arms exporter

By Gilbert Sedbon  
Reuter

PARIS — In an apparent reversal of policy since it was elected, France's socialist government has launched a major arms export drive which is increasing its overall influence with the developing nations.

President Francois Mitterrand came to office last May as a critic of what he called indiscriminate arms sales by his predecessors and gave every indication that he intended to cut France's lucrative weapons trade.

But his socialist administration now argues that selling weapons is not only good business, reaping billions of dollars hadly needed to boost economic development at home, but also helps to guarantee the independence of many developing nations.

France must export to reduce arms research, development and production costs and equip its forces with the most sophisticated weapons, it says.

The president has said it is important to avoid embroiling developing nations in the East-West struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union and that they should be encouraged to be more independent of the superpowers by having access to other sources for their defence supplies.

Recent arms deals, including contracts signed with Egypt for Mirage-2000 jets and with the left-wing government of Nicaragua for helicopters and rockets, have aroused stiff opposition

from the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

These contracts show that France under socialist rule is going to occupy a prominent place in the world league of arms suppliers.

In the past decade France captured third place in the world arms market behind the two superpowers. But in recent years and particularly during the last 12 months, the French ranked second behind the Russians as weapon suppliers to developing countries.

In 1980 arms sales to the Third World from all sources peaked at \$44.1 billion, an increase of \$15 billion over the previous year, according to U.S. surveys.

The Soviet Union sold arms worth an estimated \$14.8 billion, followed by France with 8.3 billion and the United States with \$6.6 billion.

The new \$1 billion Egyptian-French deal for 20 advanced Mirage-2000s armed with Matra Super-530 missiles was clinched despite tough American competition.

U.S. arms dealers, whose government is granting Egypt a \$3 billion package of economic and military aid this year, would have liked the Egyptian contract.

But Egypt, which previously relied on the Soviet Union for armaments before switching to the U.S., preferred to diversify its sources of supplies, according to French industrialists.

The Nicaraguan contract, secretly signed in December but disclosed only on Jan. 7 during a visit to Washington by French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, was a dif-

ferent matter.

It was much smaller, involving two helicopters, 100 rocket-launchers and 7,000 rockets as well as 45 military trucks and two patrol boats. But it illustrated France's new approach to arms sales to the Third World, Mr. Hernu said.

The United States dismissed the French argument that the deal would help the Nicaraguan leaders move away from dependence on the Soviet Bloc.

The Reagan administration said that the relatively small amount of equipment involved could not change Nicaragua's basic reliance on Cuba and the Soviet Union for its arms supplies.

The Americans have accused the leaders in Nicaragua of passing on arms they have received from communist countries to left-wing guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Although President Mitterrand has taken a firm attitude towards the Soviet Union in Europe, he has been at odds with U.S. policy in the Third World, especially in Central America.

France has a solid footing in Latin America since it started selling Mirages and tanks to Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and other South American countries a decade ago. Though it has put South Africa and Chile on an arms black list, the socialist government has said it will honour all contracts signed by France in the past.

These include the delivery of two frigates to Argentina even though its human rights record has

been criticised by Mr. Mitterrand.

France is also making new deals in the Middle East. Iraq, which has received the bulk of its military equipment from the Soviet Union, has ordered French 155-mm artillery guns, the second major Iraqi arms deal with France in the past year.

France's main client in the Middle East is Saudi Arabia, which has signed a \$2.5 billion contract for warships, supply ships and Dauphin helicopters for naval warfare as well as coastal batteries.

Saudi Arabia indicated to Mr. Hernu on a recent visit to Riyadh its willingness to foot the multi-billion dollar bill involved in a project to build a six-nation Arab force capable of defending the Gulf Region.

Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan is due in Paris this spring for further talks.

But President Mitterrand, who is visiting Israel next month, expects to restore France's friendship with the Zionist state without affecting newly-won Arab gains.

France has also scored a breakthrough in English-speaking Africa, selling missile-firing assault boats, Alpha-jet planes. Officials say Ethiopia and Zimbabwe are also turning to France for supplies.

The French, who have built planes and submarines for Pakistan, are also trying to sell their Mirage-2000 to India. The Kremlin is resisting the move with a counter-offer to supply India with the MiG-23, known as the Foxbat.

# EEC reconsider Third World aid strategy

By Andrew Gowers  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — West Europe's 10-nation Common Market, the world's biggest donor to developing countries, is giving its much-criticised aid strategy a fundamental rethink.

The European Economic Community (EEC) and its individual member states spend an estimated \$14 billion a year on official development assistance to the Third World, almost double the amount given out by its nearest rival, the United States.

But a recent scathing report by the EEC's financial watchdog indicated that a good deal of the money is being wasted.

The Court of Auditors' report, an unprecedentedly detailed analysis, listed numerous cases of inefficiency, negligence, bad planning and mismanagement and said that after 20 years of experience community aid needed an injection of fresh thought.

Inspectors visited projects and examined food aid handouts in countries as far apart as Somalia and Surinam, and almost everywhere they found errors of design and execution.

Community-financed buildings, the report said, were dilapidated because unsuitable materials had been used, costly factories were not working properly and had fallen into disrepair because local staff were not properly trained.

Poor quality food was often sent as aid, and on arrival at its destination it could sit rotting in warehouses because of bad distribution facilities in the country concerned.

Funds had been wrongly distributed, concentrated on relatively well-off regions like the Caribbean and bypassing cash-starved chunks of Africa. In one much-quoted example in the Dutch Antilles, the EEC helped to build three international airports within a radius of about 100 KM.

But the Auditors' loudest complaint was levelled at the EEC's apparent preference for helping big, prestigious — and for the West, highly profitable — industrial projects as opposed to simpler rural schemes more suited to the Third World's needs.

Many of the projects had failed simply because they were too large, the report said, striking at what it saw as a Western tendency to equate development with industrialisation.

The EEC's top development official, Frenchman Edgard Pisani, has taken the criticism to heart and he points to a drastic change of emphasis taking shape in the Common Market's approach to aid.

Since succeeding French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson as development commissioner last May, Mr. Pisani has scrutinised the whole range of EEC dealings with the Third World.

He agrees that their results to date leave a lot to be desired.

"Given the relatively poor results of aid programmes, we simply cannot recommend increasing finance without a thorough overhaul of development and cooperation programmes," he wrote in a recent magazine article.

For all those years of aid and billions of dollars have done very little to attack the single most pressing problem facing poor countries — the inability to feed them-

selves.

The EEC spends about \$1 billion a year on sending essential cereals and dairy products to the Third World.

But with an estimated 500 million people suffering from malnutrition in the world, up from 300 million 20 years ago, such efforts are clearly only a drop in the ocean.

In addition, EEC aid officials say, food aid often defeats itself by discouraging farmers in developing countries from producing their own food.

So Mr. Pisani is proposing to devote more money and effort to fighting hunger, and in particular to helping Third World states help themselves.

Handouts of food such as current emergency operation to send \$40 million worth of cereals to the 31 poorest countries are essential in the short term, he says, but they should not be seen as an end in themselves.

"We are working to create a situation where food aid would become superfluous other than in exceptional circumstances," he told journalists recently.

This means stepping up investment in rural projects, encouraging Third World farmers to grow the crops to feed their own people first before thinking about export, and above all coordination efforts among different aid donors and with the recipients.

That coordination looks like being the most uphill task of all. As the auditors' report shows, Western attempts at assistance are often frustrated by the policies of the governments they are trying to help.

Efforts to step up agricultural production, for instance, can come to nothing if national authorities do not pay high enough prices for the farmers' products — and governments are often unwilling to push prices up to levels likely to spark unrest among their hungry urban populations.

"How can there be any hope for a coherent action among all those different aid programmes and a coherent policy on behalf of the receiving government?" asks Mr. Pisani.

A key to EEC ambitions is provided by a modest pilot project in Mali, another of the 31 least developed countries.

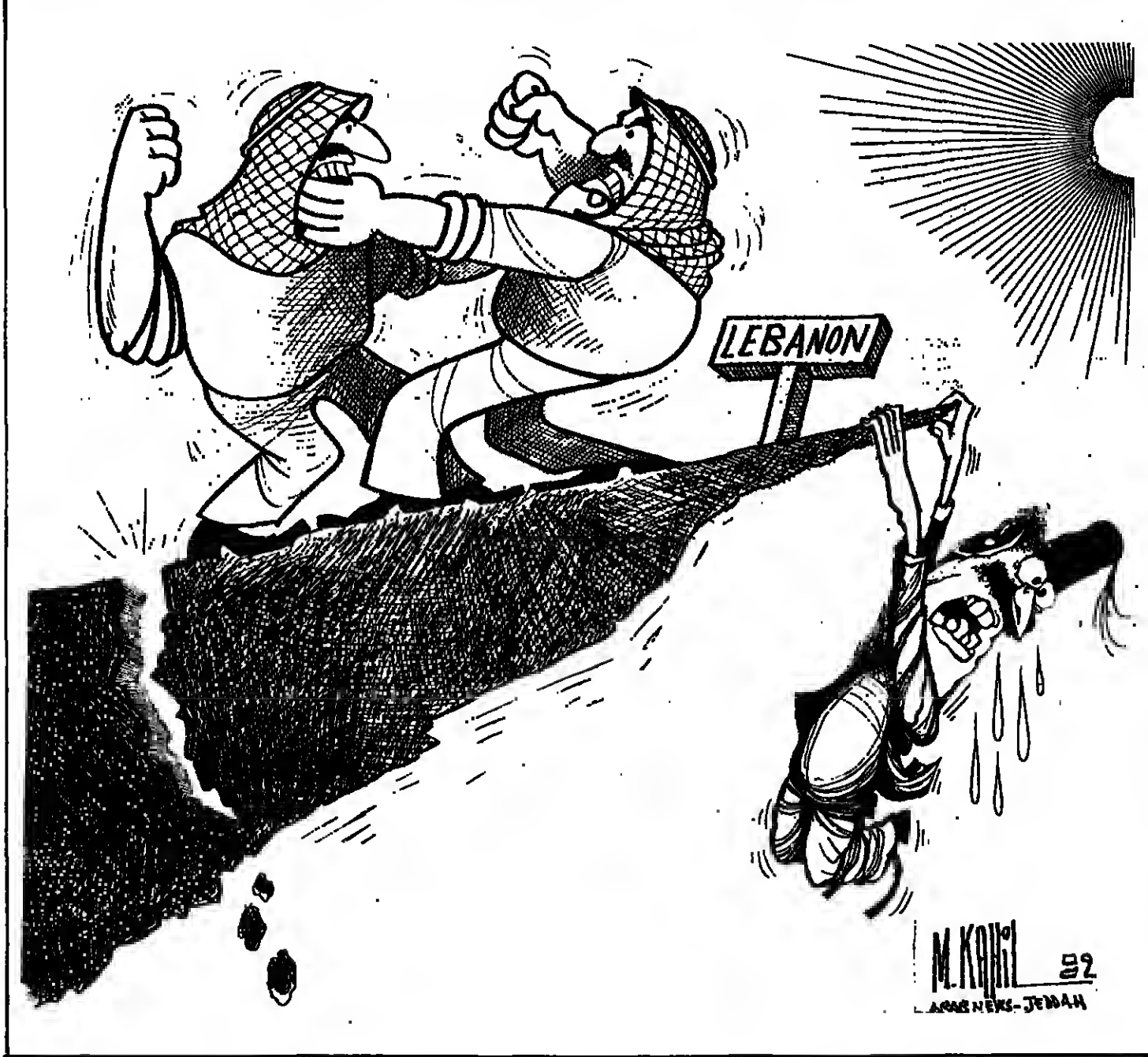
Since December 1980, all aid donors to the West African state have been working together on a food production project which EEC officials believe could have revolutionary effects if extended and tried elsewhere.

It involves selling food at stable prices, instead of giving it, and ploughing the revenue back into farming improvements.

Such schemes are costly and full of pitfalls. Developing countries, well remembering their experiences under colonial rule, are traditionally wary of Western attempts to manage their affairs.

And some EEC governments are highly suspicious of Mr. Pisani's plans to sell food to poor nations under long-term low-price contracts. They recall he was once farm minister of the country which would gain most from such a system, France.

But Mr. Pisani's supporters say his methods are the only way to help poor countries pull themselves out of a crisis which is getting worse by the year.



# Strong signals of concern from Europe to America

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — West European leaders, preparing for talks with President Reagan, are sending strong signals of concern to Washington over the state of transatlantic relations.

The messages reflect a rising tone of asperity, with economic issues jostling foreign policy in a hefty catalogue of problems facing the U.S. administration and its European allies.

Both sides are using heavy pressure to gain their objectives, the Europeans in trying to persuade Mr. Reagan to lower high U.S. interest rates, the Americans in seeking to weaken the Soviet Union by limiting East-West trade.

In recent weeks, West European governments have worried also over signs that U.S.-Soviet missile negotiations may be running into trouble, only three months after they started in Geneva.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt twinned European concern over both issues in two strikingly frank interviews with Bri-

tish and U.S. journalists.

"How to get down the rates of interest in the Western World is a question of at least the same importance to me right now, early in 1982, as all this missile business," he told the London Guardian.

The Europeans have complained for much of the past year that funds badly needed in Europe are being diverted to New York because of the lure of spiralling U.S. interest rates.

"Europe is in greater danger than the Americans have understood so far," Mr. Schmidt told the New York Times. "The fabric of the economy and society is endangered by the deepest recession since the middle '30s."

Mr. Reagan told a high-level European emissary last week that he had no intention of intervening but was hopeful interest rates, now 17 per cent, would level out as the ailing American economy rebounded under the impetus of tax and budget cuts.

European anxieties have been sharpened by Mr. Reagan's 1983 budget, which provides for a \$91.5 billion deficit.

U.S. government borrowing, say the Europeans, will keep interest rates high, forcing European banks to raise their own levels in

an effort to stem the outflow of investment money.

Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said after a meeting with Mr. Reagan that Western economies "are going through very difficult times and our solidarity is being put to a test."

Mr. Martens hurried to Washington to convey the collective feelings of the 10 nations of the European Economic Community only six weeks after taking over the rotating EEC presidency.

He was preceded by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch and followed by West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, both on similar missions.

The interest rates row is almost certain to be a key subject when Mr. Reagan makes his first visit to Europe as president in June. He will attend a seven-nation Western economic summit in Paris and a meeting of the 15-nation NATO alliance in Bonn.

Western diplomats expect a showdown also over U.S. efforts to impose sharp curbs on trade with the Soviet Union following the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Most European governments are opposed to giving up lucrative contracts with Moscow at a time

when unemployment has soared closed to the 11 million mark in the EEC countries.

"For my taste, there is too much talk about so-called strategic questions in the military and political field, and too little talk and too little cooperation in the economic field," Mr. Schmidt said.

U.S.-European tensions will be discussed in meetings this week between the West German Chancellor and French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris and between Mr. Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini in Rome.

All three countries have rejected U.S. request that they should back out of a \$10 billion pipeline project to carry Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

"Others can squawk as much as they like, it will not be changed," Mr. Schmidt said last week.

U.S. officials argue that economic pressure against Moscow will force the Soviet government to relax its policies on Poland, arms control and other issues.

But many Europeans argue the other way. Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, also on a visit to Washington last week, said that in Europe "it is felt that economic ties with the West could moderate Moscow's behaviour."

Mr. Schmidt says: "Europeans are a little hesitant about tampering with trade." There has been little enthusiasm in Western Europe for joint Western sanctions over Poland.

The Chancellor, in his interview with the Guardian, commented: "It's easy for Americans to talk about trade because they haven't much trade, either with the Soviet Union or with the world at large."

Mr. Schmidt also argued for continuing a political dialogue with Moscow despite the military crackdown in Poland. The U.S. wants to limit contacts for the time being mainly to the missile talks in Geneva.

"I don't see that a speechless confrontation would serve either Western purposes or Polish purposes or the purpose of peace," Mr. Schmidt said.

Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Claude Cheysson of France, meeting in Bonn, said they attached "great importance to cooperation with the U.S. and creating better mutual understanding between Americans and Europeans in view of the problems of today."

Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen surprised NATO par-

tners two weeks ago with a sharp public criticism of the U.S. He said transatlantic cooperation was being undermined by Reagan administration policies on El Salvador and Poland.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said the U.S. is "Appalled" by a decision by French bankers to lend the Soviet Union \$1 billion to help build the projected gas line.

He has asked Undersecretary of State James Buckley to visit West European capitals in hopes of coordinating future policy on credits for communist countries.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger says the propping up of Soviet bloc economies by Western loans helps Moscow divert other funds to build weapons aimed against the West.

Both sides acknowledge that a row over East-West trade could be divisive for the NATO partnership.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Hormats warned that there was "no point... in making this pipeline issue an issue which is going to lead to a crack in the alliance at a time when alliance unity is essential to our strategy of putting maximum pressure on the Soviet Union and Poland."

Handwritten signature: محمد الجليل



## Businessmen add momentum to Congress in opposing Reagan's 1983 budget plan

WASHINGTON (R) — Some of President Reagan's staunchest business allies have joined the growing chorus of protest on Wall Street and in Congress against his 1983 budget and its projected large deficits.

Criticism from the influential business roundtable, delivered to the White House Thursday, provided fresh ammunition to Congressional budget makers struggling to find ways of bringing the deficits under control.

It came against a background of mounting worries about the economic outlook that took the Dow Jones industrial average down to its lowest since May 12, 1980. The stock market index closed at 807.55, down 7.61 points, after the heaviest trading since late January and seems set to test the 800 barrier.

In a policy statement adopted on Tuesday in New York, chief executive officers of 196 major U.S. corporations who form the roundtable warned Mr. Reagan that deficits projected for 1983, 1984 and 1985 threatened economic recovery.

The business leaders called on Congress to close the deficit gap by reducing Mr. Reagan's proposed deficit spending increases and by making steeper cuts in social welfare programmes than those the president has suggested.

The group reaffirmed support for Mr. Reagan's political aims and basic economic programme but expressed concern about the relationship between high deficits and interest rates.

"We believe that interest rates and the projected deficits are interrelated and that without a sharp drop in interest rates, no reasonable economic recovery will be witnessed before the fourth quarter," roundtable Executive Director James Keogh said.

Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the independent central bank, expressed similar concerns when he appeared before the Senate appropriations committee Thursday. He said that unless Congress reduced the deficits there were risks of aborting the recovery he forecast beginning later this year.

But at the Senate budget committee the chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, Murray Weidenbaum, insisted that high deficits and high interest rates, now between 16

and 17 per cent, had nothing to do with each other.

"Economic literature does not show a close relationship between deficits and interest rates," he said. "I don't think budget reductions are a panacea for our interest rate problems."

He conceded that the high deficits would not help economic recovery but said they would not prevent it either.

But even Republicans on the budget committee said they were unwilling to accept the administration's assumption that the

economy could grow rapidly while deficits remained high.

They cited the business roundtable study as proof that even strong backers of the president's economic programme doubted the validity of the administration's budget projections.

The administration has forecast a deficit of \$91.5 billion in the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1, and a total of \$165 billion in the following two years.

Senate budget committee Chairman Pete Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, said even with the budget cuts the administration was seeking the deficits were likely to be far higher.

The budget committee Democrats said Mr. Reagan should call an "economic summit" involving the Federal Reserve Board chair-

man and key Congressional leaders from both parties to work out a new economic plan.

When asked about the summit suggestion later, the president said he was willing to hold meetings with Congressional Democrats to discuss the economy, but was waiting for a proposal that could be discussed.

Mr. Reagan, holidaying in California, said earlier this week that his economic policies were beginning to work. Inflation was well down and interest rates were on a downward trend.

The Republicans have been discussing alternatives to the president's budget that include cuts in his defence spending request and modifications in the business and individual income tax cuts passed by Congress last year.

## U.S. unemployment rate rises to 8.8%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate climbed to 8.8 per cent of the workforce last month as the number of Americans without jobs rose by more than a quarter of a million, the government said Friday.

The rate had dipped to 8.5 per cent in January but in February it returned to its December level, the highest since the recession began last July, the Labour Department said.

The number of unemployed rose by 277,000 in February to 9.6 million, an increase of 1.8 million since July.

Most economists predict that unemployment will climb even higher in coming months and will exceed the post-World War II high of nine per cent which was reached in May, 1975.

Earlier this week Deputy Treasury Secretary R.T. McNamara said the unemployment rate might reach 10 per cent before the economy turns around later this year.

The jobless figures have brought cries of concern,

particularly from labour groups, but Reagan administration officials have said unemployment is a by-product of the recession and their efforts to bring down the rate of inflation.

The latest figures were released at a time of growing concern about the economy and the big deficits President Reagan has projected in his budget for the 1983 financial year.

Critics of the president's programme fear that large deficits for several years, requiring heavy government borrowing, will keep U.S. interest rates high.

Wall Street share prices have fallen to their lowest levels since May 1980 as investors become increasingly worried that the U.S. recovery from recession might be later and weaker than expected, market analysts said.

Friday's report also suggested that a growing number of the jobless Americans might be exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits.

## Bonn to consider C. America, Caribbean aid

BONN (A.P.) — The West German government said Friday it will consider a special aid programme for Central America and the Caribbean.

Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, told the Bonn parliament the government supported a Christian Democrat Opposition proposal for a special aid programme for the Caribbean and Central America, a region she called a "threatening hotbed of discontent."

The opposition proposal noted the "serious dangers to world peace" posed by conflicts in the region.

It made no special proposals on financial aids, but noted that government aid alone was insufficient and required coordination with churches and private businesses with contacts in the region.

The government pledge to consider a special aid programme came during a parliamentary debate on development aid. The parliament voted to consider

the proposal in committee.

Mrs. Hamm-Bruecher also said West Germany supported President Reagan's programme to aid the Caribbean and Central America and a programme being worked on by Venezuela, Canada and Mexico.

West Germany currently finances a series of bilateral aid programmes with most Central American and some Caribbean states, but halted aid to El Salvador in 1980.

The conservative opposition has criticised both that move and the resumption of aid to Nicaragua after the Sandinistas overthrew the U.S.-backed government of Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Development aid minister Rainer Offergeld, who is to visit Central America this spring, implicitly attacked Washington's policy toward the region by criticising aid policies that "point a finger" at recipients and seek to influence political development.

## OPEC, OAPEC meet separately

DOHA (R) — Key OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers are to consult here on holding an emergency conference of the oil exporters' group to try to concert action to deal with the prevailing world glut, informed OPEC sources said Friday.

Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto was due in Doha tonight for consultations with colleagues in OPEC they said.

Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi, here to chair a meeting of the separate Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), told Reuters he and his Arab colleagues would discuss a possible date and venue for an OPEC meeting.

He did not mention Dr. Subroto, nor was it known whether other non-Arab oil ministers would fly here. OAPEC includes OPEC Arab members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Qatar.

Reliable OPEC oil sources in London had earlier said OPEC oil ministers would consult in one of the Gulf capitals and that, if an agreement on what to do about the oil glut seemed in sight, they would move to a formal OPEC emergency conference in Geneva.

OAPEC, which coordinates Arab oil industry activities but has no price-fixing role, is due to meet Saturday or Sunday, resuming a session abandoned in December when Libya blocked a Tunisian application to join. Tunisian officials say Libya has dropped its objections.

## OECD labour ministers discuss ways to curb unemployment

PARIS (R) — Labour ministers from the main non-communist developed countries have agreed that measures must be taken to ease an alarming rise in unemployment in the Western world but they differed sharply on the approach to use.

Meeting at the Paris headquarters of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the 24 ministers Thursday set out the views of their individual governments.

Delegates at the two-day conference said there was a consensus that unemployment, now 26 million in the OECD countries and likely to rise further, had become a grave and urgent issue.

But they said two schools of thought emerged — represented by the policies of France and other European countries favouring direct government intervention, and those of other countries which

reject what they see as artificial measures to create jobs.

The United States and Britain lead the second camp, arguing that unemployment can only be brought down in the long term through an uncompromising drive to cut inflation.

U.S. Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan told the conference the United States rejected "quick-fix manpower policies" which had in the past contributed to higher unemployment and inflation.

British employment Secretary Norman Tebbit, whose country now has three million out of work, backed up Mr. Donovan but said he was surprised by the degree of common ground among ministers from governments with such different political outlooks.

The European Economic Community's Commissioner for unemployment, Ivor Richard, said

the U.S. policy amounted to doing as little as possible to create employment. The community believed government's role was to do the maximum, he said.

The West German and French labour ministers, whose governments have launched major job-creation schemes, said employment should be tackled alongside inflation.

The OECD estimates that its member countries will suffer unemployment of around 28.5 million towards the end of this year, a figure representing eight per cent of their work force, before economic recovery brings new jobs.

Europe will be the hardest hit area.

The labour ministers, meeting in advance of a conference of OECD finance ministers, will be putting their conclusions in a final communiqué Friday.

## German premiers to offer immigrants financial incentives to return home

BONN (R) — West Germany's state premiers decided Friday to introduce legislation offering immigrants financial incentives to go home.

Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel told reporters this plan and moves to prevent new immigrants from settling here were aimed at halting a growing wave of hostility towards West Germany's 4.65 million foreign residents.

The premiers will draft legislation enabling unemployed foreigners who promise to go home and not return to withdraw in cash their West German pension payments, Mr. Vogel said.

A similar proposal was submitted to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday by the federal government's special adviser on immigrant affairs, Liselotte Funke.

The state premiers also sug-

gested new restrictions on dependants joining immigrants who already work here.

Turks form the largest single immigrant group with more than 1.5 million, and anti-foreigner prejudice here is largely directed at them.

Mr. Schmidt has expressed alarm at the growth of hostility towards immigrants as West Germany's unemployment total soared to about two million last year.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Government bonds continued firm and equities also showed a higher trend in quiet pre-budget trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 2.3 at 559.0.

The resilience of sterling underpinned government bonds and, despite some late profit-taking, selected longer dates ended around 1/2 point up on the day.

A small rally in the bullion price to an afternoon fix of \$342.40 left gold shares mixed though falls predominated. Cons gold, still reacting to Wednesday's interim results, ended 3p down at 374 after 370. U.S. and Canadian shares also eased.

Amoog the leading equities, gains of between 4p and 6p were posted against Metal Box, Glaxo, ICI, Beecham, B.P. and Shell. Thorn ended 3p down at 430 after 418 following brokers' revised earnings forecasts and both Plessey and GEC shed 2p.

Amersham International gave up a penny to 191 while fleet holdings fell 2p to 21. Money broker R.P. Martin ended 5p higher at 405 after 418 following half year figures and British sugar added 19p to 450 on bid speculation.

Banks firmed following the clearing bank union's acceptance of a pay offer, with both Barclays and Natwest gaining 10p.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday

One sterling	1.8385/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2138/41	Canadian dollars
	2.3472/82	West German marks
	2.5715/45	Dutch guilders
	1.8570/80	Swiss francs
	43.39/42	Belgian francs
	6.0010/40	French francs
	1266.25/1267.25	Italian lire
	234.70/85	Japanese yen
	2.5700/20	U.A.E. dirham
	5.9600/70	Omani rial
	7.8950/55	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	341.50/342.00	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:50	Cartoons
6:10	Rainbow
6:30	Back Rogers
7:10	Local Programme
7:30	Local Programme on Agriculture
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:40	Arabic Series
10:15	Arabic Play
11:00	News in Arabic
11:10	Arabic Play Continues

#### CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	M.A.S.H.
9:10	Doctor
9:30	Sunday Variety Show
10:00	News in English
10:15	Feature Film: "West World" Starring Yul Brynner and James Brown

### JORDAN RADIO

#### 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Eternal Jerusalem
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Radiotheque
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Melody Time
17:30	In Concert
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Play of the Week
19:00	News

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

#### 639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 Backtracking 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Music for Harpsichord 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Peaches' Choice 08:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 O Henry 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Opera Gallery 13:45 Strictly Instrumental 14:15 The Instrument Makers 14:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary, Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Play of the Week: An Evening with Queen Victoria 19:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30 The Ages of Man 21:15 Twentieth Century Folk 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From Our Own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian
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### VOICE OF AMERICA

#### GMT

### AMMAN AIRPORT

03:00	The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News and This Week 15:30 Press Conference USA 16:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 16:30 New York, New York 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend
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### ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Karachi, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:10	Beirut
10:15	Abu Dhabi
11:05	Abu Dhabi (Swissair)
11:05	Riyadh (Saudi)
11:05	Cairo
17:00	Copenhagen, Athens
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:05	London (BA)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:50	Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
20:20	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Frankfurt
00:20	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo
02:00	Baghdad

### DEPARTURES:

3:30	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Agaba
7:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:00	Frankfurt

### EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Zain Zaghoul	38991
Suleiman Al Attari	74203
Irbid:	
Mazhar Al Halabi	3474
Zarqa:	
Sami Al Ma'ayrah (Sukhne road):	
PHARMACIES:	
Neimouk	23672
Rana	38072
Feyez	61627
Irbid:	
Tubeishat	73141
Zarqa:	
Al Salem	(—)
TAXIS:	
Tadina	44660
Al Nail	44433
Tariq	23024
Shuraimi	65294
Asem	66503

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37809
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	54251

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.	
Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.	
Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.	
Philadelphian Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	

### MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Fridays and official holidays (10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lwaidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	

### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:35
Sunrise	5:56
Dhuhr	11:48
Asr	3:07
Maghrib	5:37
Isha	7:00

### CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lwaidah 37448	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428	
Church of the Annunciation	

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	101.3/101.7
Lebanese pound	71.1/72.1

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police	199
Fire headquarters	22090
Cablegram or telegram	18

### MARKET PRICES

.....	75111	Firstaid, fire, po
.....	61111	Fire headquarters
.....	36381-2	Cablegram or te
.....	71125-6-7-8	
.....	391	<b>Telephones:</b>
.....	21111, 37777	Information
.....	92205/92206	Jordan and Mid
.....	73111	Overseas radio
.....	74111	Telephone main

# MARKET PRICE

.....	430	100	Broad Beans .....
.....	120	180	Apples (Golden .....
.....	120	100	Apples (Double .....
.....	200	150	Apples (Sturken .....
.....	120	80	Lemons .....
.....	3320	280	Oranges (Shamo .....
.....	2050	200	Oranges (Local .....
.....	3680	600	Oranges (Valenc .....
.....	360	300	Cauliflowers (w .....
.....	110	80	Bonani .....
.....	90	70	Carrot .....
.....	50	100	Turnips .....
.....	80	50	Grapefruit .....
.....	330	280	Best .....
.....	480	400	Lettuce (a head .....
.....	260	200	Mandarine oran .....
.....	225	180	Chard .....
.....	720	650	Sage .....
.....	450	400	Green almonds .....
.....	50	150	Cauliflowers (Jo .....



## SPORTS

## Jamaica bans English cricketers

LONDON (A.P.)—The Test and County Cricket Board, which administers the first class game in England, decided Friday to consult all 17 County championship clubs before deciding on action against the 12 cricketers unofficially touring South Africa.

The executive board of the ruling body failed to agree at a meeting at Lord's cricket ground.

One of the 17 clubs, Northamptonshire, has proposed that all 12 players on the wildcat tour have their registrations withdrawn. That would make them ineligible to play any cricket in this country.

The tour, arranged without the approval of cricket authorities, has sparked fierce political rows in Britain.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said in the House of Commons the tour is a breach of the Gleneagles Agreement, under which Britain and other Commonwealth countries pledged to discourage sports links with South Africa because of its racial policies. But she was criticised for not making a stronger condemnation of the players involved.

Peter Lush, chairman of the

board, said: "There is certainly a possibility these players will be banned from test matches. The whole question of sanctions is bound to be looked at."

"Our brief, as always, is to do what is right for the game, within the law. We are in touch with all the boards overseas and are conscious of all the feelings on the matter."

There are fears that the tour will disrupt cricket relations between England and some of the teams that regularly play here, particularly the West Indies, India and Pakistan.

While the board failed to reach agreement, Lush expressed the board's "deep disappointment" that the players had acted against known official policy.

The full Test and County Cricket Board is set to meet March 19.

Meanwhile in Kingston, it was announced that the 12 English cricketers now on the controversial tour from playing in Jamaica.

The decision was disclosed by Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer in a letter to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC), which was released to the press.

Mr. Shearer said his government condemned the tour because it violated the objectives of the Gleneagles Agreement, under which Commonwealth countries pledged to discourage sporting contacts with South Africa.

"Commonwealth countries are bound by the Gleneagles Agreement. But it is not only the governments that are expected to abide by it," he said.

"Sporting authorities in member countries must fully adhere to the intent and principles of the agreement and support the actions of governments seeking to do so."

"Only in this way can there be adequate cooperation in putting pressure on South Africa in the area of sport, in order to contribute to the larger campaign against the pernicious practice of apartheid."

And in Johannesburg, organisers of the tour said they were having difficulty in persuading an extra man to join the 12 already here.

Local television sports commentator Martin Locke, who played a major role in secret negotiations setting up the tour, told reporters: "We are experiencing problems contacting the (extra) players and things are getting desperate."

"We will have to get a 13th member and will need a 14th player if one of the team gets injured."

## Runners train for Golden Marathon

ATHENS, Greece (A.P.)—A field of 42 top long-distance runners from around the world was training in Greece Friday for the "Golden Marathon," to be run Sunday over the traditional 26-mile 385-yard (42.195 kilometre) course from the ancient battlefield to Athens.

"I feel confident I can make a good time," said favourite Kunimitsu Ito, 27, the only Japanese contender, after a training session in the polluted city streets.

Garry Henry, 21, from Australia, Rodolfo Gomez, 31, from Mexico and American Tony San-doval, 27, also are expected to place high, but another six contestants have also run a marathon in under two hours 12 minutes.

"There should be no industrial pollution over Attica Sunday and we should get a tail wind off the sea, so we're expecting a very fast time," race director George Courmouzis told a news conference.

If there is no rain, the course record of two hours 11 minutes 7 seconds set in 1968 by Bill Adcock of Britain, is likely to be broken, Courmouzis said.

The "golden" series of athletic events, which began in 1981, is intended to provide first-rate competition for athletes outside the olympics and encourage athletic development in small nations.

## Ta'aroa wins Sydney-Rio race

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (A.P.)—The yacht Ta'aroa of New Zealand was proclaimed Friday the provisional winner of the \$8,070-nautical mile Xerox Sydney-Rio race.

Even though the Ta'aroa, captained by Ed Macfarlane of Wellington, New Zealand, was the last of the three boats that completed the race to enter Rio's Gloria Marina, it was declared the winner on corrected time.

Under international yachting handicap standards, the Ta'aroa finished with a corrected time of 33 days, 19 hours.

The Australian yacht Buccaneer, which was the first of the

finishers to arrive wound up second with a corrected time of 37 days, 14 hours.

The Anavonda II of Australia was third, with a corrected time of 38 days, 1 hour.

Race organisers here said the results were provisional pending challenges but added that no challenges were expected.

The winning crew was made up of six New Zealanders, two Americans and an Australian.

All three yachts were expected to remain in Rio through March 13 for celebrations honouring Australia. A huge plastic Kangaroo was set up at the city-owned Marina.

## European indoor athletics championships start in Milan

MILAN, Italy (R)—West German middle-distance runner Thomas Wessinghage is among a handful of athletes with a realistic chance of disturbing the anticipated Soviet-East German domination of the European indoor championships here this weekend.

Wessinghage is ready to cash in on the absence of British Olympic champions Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett and collect the 1,500 metres crown for a third successive year. He also took the gold medal in 1975.

Although the highly-rated Spaniard Jose Gonzalez may upset Wessinghage, the West German has at least escaped the major Eastern bloc challenge which is being mounted for many of the other titles.

Wessinghage's compatriot Erwin Skamrah, who reduced the world indoor best time for 200 metres to 20.99 seconds in Dortmund last month, starts favourite

to win the one-lap race provided Marian Woronin of Poland decides against competing.

Woronin is among the provisional entries for the 200 metres but could well opt for the 60 metres which he has won for the last three years.

Soviet veterans Valeri Abramov and Alexander Fedotkin will probably dominate the 3,000 metres, while compatriots Yuri Chervanyev and Alexander Puchkov could also stage a one-two triumph in the 60 metres hurdles.

Chervanyev is joint holder of the world best mark of 7.54 seconds with compatriot Andrei Prokofyev and Puchkov has clocked the second fastest time in the world this year.

The triple jump should also produce an absorbing if one-sided clash between Russians Nikolai Musienko and Gennadi Valukevich, ranked two and three in the world behind American Willie Banks.

## Filipino, Malaysian lead in Malaysian Golf Open

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (R)—Frankie Minoza, an amateur from the Philippines, and Malaysian professional Marimuthu Ramayah, took the first day lead in the \$150,000 Malaysian Open Golf championship here Friday with a four-under-par 67.

Two Americans, David Klenk and John McGough, were one stroke behind the leaders on the 6,005-metre par 71 Royal Selangor golf course.

In third spot two strokes behind the leaders were Zainal Abidin of

Malaysia, Fricilo Diniz of Brazil, Skip Treadway of the United States, Chung Chun Hsing of Taiwan, Hisao Inoue of Japan and Jamie Gonzales of Brazil.

The first day's score on Thursday has not been taken into account because heavy rain enabled only some of players to complete the round.

The tournament committee decided the Malaysian Open would cover three rounds spread over Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

## 'Black diamond' of Peruvian soccer intends to outclass the rest in Spain

LIMA (R)—Julio Cesar Uribe, the "black diamond" of Peruvian football, wants to do more than sparkle at the World Cup finals. He intends to outshine the rest.

An international soccer magazine recently judged the 24-year-old forward the third best player in the world, after Argentina's Diego Maradona and Zico of Brazil.

Flattered he may be but Uribe is not planning to rest on his laurels. "The World Cup will show who is the best and there's no reason why it shouldn't be me," he told Reuters.

"Maradona, Zico, Rummenigge—all these players have great reputations. But they've got to prove their class in Spain, where it counts."

Uribe has the smooth, good looks of a film actor and the physique of a boxer—a profession which once tempted him. But his natural stage is a soccer pitch.

A player of perfect poise and dizzy acceleration, Uribe can wrong-foot defenders in one slick movement.

He packs a powerful shot in both feet and possesses hall skills which would earn him a job in a circus.

As a boy, he appeared on tel-

evision juggling a ball more than 1,000 times with his feet and performing 2,000 consecutive headers.

But Uribe knows his skills must be directed towards winning matches rather than just pleasing crowds.

"My job is to score goals and my aim is to create constant danger," he said.

A natural dribbler, he is at his best collecting the ball in midfield and running at the defence. Pushed up front, with his back to the opposing goal, he lacks space to display his talents and becomes vulnerable to bruising challenges.

But he does not shrink a tackle. He learned his craft with boys twice his age and size as a youngster in a shanty town on the outskirts of Lima.

"I've never been afraid of getting kicked," he said.

His main failing, according to critics, is his inclination to try to beat one man too many or to go it alone when a colleague is unmarked.

Uribe accepts the criticism but says his individualism has been curbed by playing with established stars in the Peruvian national side.

That team, captained by veteran defender Hector Chumpitaz

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A 10  
♥ Void  
♦ J 1085  
♠ A K J 9762

**WEST**  
♦ Q J 6  
♥ J 10 6 5 4 2  
♦ 7  
♠ Q 10 5

**EAST**  
♦ K 8 7 2  
♥ A K 9 8 7  
♦ 9 6 4 2  
♠ Void

**SOUTH**  
♥ 9 5 4 3  
♦ Q 3  
♠ A K Q 3  
♣ 8 4 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1♦ 2♦  
2♦ 4♥ 5♦ 5♥  
Pass Pass 6♦ Dble  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

The largest swing in the 1981 World Team Championship occurred on this deal from the final of the Venice Trophy between the women's teams of the United States and Great Britain.

The auction shown is from the room where the British ladies sat North-South. In a natural auction, they hid (or were pushed) to a slam; and East doubled. A double of a

slam is usually a request for a lead of the suit first bid by dummy. As it happens, a club lead would have given East a ruff but would have made the simple for declarer. The spade lead removed the only entry to the clubs, but declarer made her contract by trusting her opponents' bidding!

Declarer won the opening lead in dummy and drew four rounds of trumps, ending in her hand. Then she led a club and, relying on East to be void for her double of six diamonds, South finessed dummy's jack despite the fact that she held ten cards in the suit. When that held, twelve tricks rolled home.

In the other room, the U.S. pair were using the Precision System. North had to open two clubs. East overcalled two hearts and South made a negative double. West bid a psychic four clubs and North exposed the psyche by bidding five clubs. But now the diamond suit was lost, and when West emerged from the hushes with five hearts, South elected to double. The defenders, however, could take no more than their aces of spades and diamonds.

So the British made a doubled slam in one room and a doubled game in the other for a total of 1740 points, or 17 IMPs.

## Fair sex demands equal rights on the field of play

BONN (Dad)—The Deutscher Fussball-Bund (DFB), Germany's Frankfurt-based, 3.5-million strong Football Association, looks like having to reach a decision on the demand by 400,000 women soccer players for a national team and the incentive of international competition.

Anne Trahan-Haerbach, player-coach of a women's soccer club in Bergisch-Gladbach, near Cologne, has called on DFB President Hermann Neuburger for action. She and her club have won six German championships, so she knows what she is talking about.

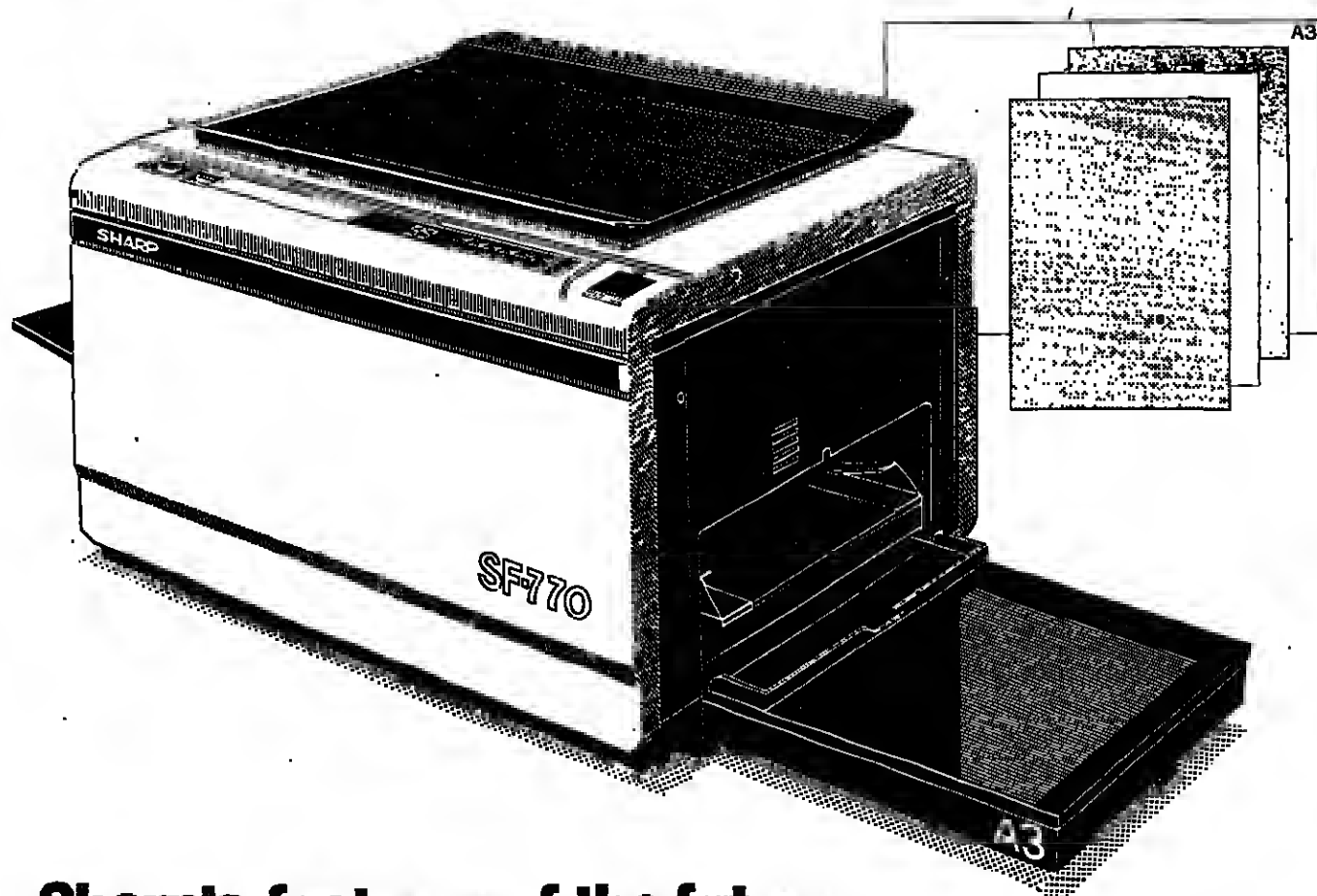
"We need a sporting incentive," Anne, 32, says. Last year she and her team won the national title for the third time in succession. "A national team would be the ideal groundwork, since we could then

play internationally."

Nowhere, she says, are there as many women's soccer clubs as in the Federal Republic of Germany, about 2,500, and in 14 of the 17 countries where women play association football national teams have already been established. Most are European countries, which is why UEFA, the European federation, has suggested a European championship be held this season.

But Germany is likely to take part just yet. The DFB banned women's soccer in 1955, lifted the ban in 1970 and says domestic development must have priority in the women's game. Still, next season a DFB coach is to start training a national team squad and may play the first friendly international fixtures.

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# Russian diplomats woo U.S. audiences

By Neil Lewis  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — When Boris Davydov speaks to an American audience, his talk is filled with quips and knowing asides that establish a comfortable rapport with the listeners.

Indeed, Mr. Davydov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, says he tries in his talks to emulate the style of Johnny Carson, the late-night television talk show host.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Davydov is one of a cadre of Soviet diplomats who are increasingly willing to speak to U.S. audiences, either in person or through television.

The Reagan administration has responded by limiting their access to American audiences. "They have become very smooth in making their case," said one state department official.

During a recent speech by Mr. Davydov to the National Women's Democratic Club he wore a bright hutton on his jacket which proclaimed him a supporter of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which is designed to guarantee equality before the law for both sexes.

With a grin, he explained to the assembled women that he was not meddling in American politics. "Our hearts are with you ladies and we wish you well," he said. If the amendment became part of the constitution, he said, "You all

will have the same status as our women have in the Soviet Union."

The women laughed politely, as they did many times during the speech which Mr. Davydov sprinkled with knowledgeable references to American history.

He included some flattering ones about the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a hero to that particular audience.

A spokeswoman for the group said the club had frequently asked the embassy to send a speaker, but only recently had the invitation been accepted.

One U.S. official who monitors Soviet speaking engagements said that Soviet interest in addressing U.S. audiences had been increasing for about a year.

Vladimir Milnyan, press attache for the Soviet Embassy, disputed that view. He said he believed diplomats from the embassy had been fairly consistent over the years in accepting speaking invitations from U.S. groups and television networks.

But it is apparent to viewers of public affairs television programmes, usually shown on Sunday mornings, that Soviet spokesmen have been appearing more often in recent months.

This month Stanislav Menshikov, a Soviet arms specialist, was interviewed on a television current events programme. Georgy Arbatov, one of the Soviet Union's leading specialists on U.S. affairs, has appeared frequently on T.V.

Reagan administration officials complain that Soviet spokesmen have easy access to the American public while there is no equivalent for U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union.

In response, the State Department had begun to limit some of the courtesies extended to Soviet diplomats and to forbid them to travel freely around the country.

Mr. Arbatov, for example, had to be interviewed via satellite from Moscow because the State Department would not extend a visa for a stay in the United States.

A senior U.S. official told Reuters that the purpose of the res-

trictions was to demonstrate the principle of reciprocity to the Soviet Union.

"We have nothing to lose (by restricting them)," he said. "If it's so important to them to speak to audiences here, let them allow our people to speak to their people" — a prospect he acknowledged was unlikely.

There are, however, those who argue that the United States has much to lose by restricting Soviet speakers. Academics contend it can give the impression the United States is afraid to have its citizens exposed to Soviet ideas.

The result has been a series of incidents in recent months in which universities have fought with the State Department over the issue of intellectual freedom.

Last month Stanford University in California was forced to cancel a panel discussion on arms control after the State Department ruled that a Soviet specialist, Yuri Kapprov, could not travel to the West Coast.

The U.S. aide familiar with the incidents said the Soviet officials exploited American freedom of expression.

"They never request the permission (to speak) themselves," he said. "They always ask the university to do it for them, so it will become an issue of academic freedom."

He said there was no equivalent in the Soviet Union of independent universities inviting Americans and then acting as advocates for the visit.

But the speakers do not always totally convince their audiences. Although Mr. Davydov got off to a good start in his talk to the democratic women, he did not end on a high note.

During a question-and-answer period, he was asked to explain the continuing justification for the wall between East and West Berlin.

He said the situation was like a church building a wall between it and a house of prostitution to keep away temptation.

The audience groaned with scepticism.



## The infant terrible goes to the other Germany to make a suggestion

BONN (Dad) — Danzig-born West Berlin novelist Gunter Grass easily heads the list of best-selling writers in West Germany. His Tin Drum has sold four million copies. And he is not just a writer. Like Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll he is a public figure, a man whose views are given a hearing.

He was ideally suited to attend the East Berlin conference of writers from both German states who met at the end of last year to discuss peace. He has long held the view, on the division of Germany, that national cultural identity is all that can and must be maintained. Political reunification is wishful thinking, but the national issue must not be left to right-wingers.

This was what he said in East Berlin, and many East German writers agreed. They seemed to hear out his claim that only the arts can foster a sense of identity. Writers in the two German states are arguably well ahead of the politicians in the process of self-knowledge.

It is not a question of German nationalism. As East-West ties deteriorate all the two sides want to do is to learn the lesson of German history and show a special sense of political responsibility. Gunter Grass is no stranger to politics. He has frequently campaigned on behalf of the Social Democrats.

His last book but one, The Meeting in Telgte, a fictitious gathering against the background of the Thirty Years' War, was more successful abroad than at home, which is more than can yet be said of his latest, Births in the Head, published in 1980. At present Mr. Grass says he is resting, working on his drawings instead.

## Volunteers for Siberia

By John Morrison

UST-ILIMSK, Soviet Union (R) — "A hundred kilometres is no distance, a hundred roubles is no money and a hundred grams is no vodka."

Visitors to Siberia quickly learn from this and similar sayings that they have come to a place where superlatives trip easily off the tongue.

Power stations are bigger, rivers wider, plans are more ambitious and temperatures lower than anywhere else in the Soviet Union.

Somehow the gap between Soviet propaganda and Soviet reality, which often yawns wide in Moscow, seems to get narrower in Siberia.

In Ust-Ilimsk, a town of 90,000 which did not exist 15 years ago, a mother takes her child to kindergarten in an early morning temperature of minus 40 Centigrade (same Fahrenheit).

At eight a.m. it will be another two hours before the pale sun peers through the freezing fog above the pine forest, but buses and lorries are already rumbling through the white streets.

There are no rules stopping outside work when the temperature drops to a specific level. Children are however excused school when it is colder than minus 35 Centigrade (-31F).

On building sites around the town bulldozer drivers light fires under their vehicles. Most of them have pulled the flaps of their fur hats down over their ears, a sign that even for Siberia the weather is a little chilly.

Officials say that when the temperature gets really cold — down to minus 50 or 60 (58 to 76 F) Centigrade then work stops. But this is more to protect the expensive equipment than the workers.

Siberians just have to be *zakalyvny* (steely), say the local officials.

What makes the Soviet development of Siberia unique is that not just workers but wives, children, pensioners and complete communities of more than 100,000 people are being created in this hostile environment.

On some remote construction sites which can be reached only by helicopter or small plane, workers are flown in and out, leaving their families behind.

But the distances in Siberia are so vast and the problems of maintaining regular transport so serious that this method can be used only for the most remote projects.

Elsewhere the pattern is that of Ust-Ilimsk — complete towns built from nothing in the Taiga where only small villages of hunters and foresters lived before.

Ust-Ilimsk's mayor, Yuri Fedotov, says the average age in the town is 24 and there are 30,000 children, or one third of the population.

Soviet planners have found from experience that a high turnover in the labour force can only be stopped by building enough flats, schools, kindergartens and better amenities for sports and recreation than are usual elsewhere.

Mr. Fedotov says the housing situation is no worse than in Moscow, but still between a fifth and a half of all workers move out each year and return to more temperate zones.

The attraction of staying in Ust-Ilimsk is a financial one. Workers receive a 10 per cent bonus after they have stayed a year, 20 per cent after two years and so on until they have stayed five years.

There is also a regional coefficient which raises wages by 60 per cent in industry and 30 per cent in the service sector.

The authorities obviously make an effort to supply Siberia with goods that are hard to find. The town restaurant in Ust-Ilimsk boasts Czech beer which is almost impossible to find in Moscow.

But food supplies remain a problem, especially milk and meat, most of which has to be shipped in by train from other areas of the Soviet Union.

In Irkutsk, a city of half a million, there are ration tickets which politely invite residents to place a monthly order for one kilo (2.2 pounds) of meat and 300 grams (10.5 ounces) of butter.

Further north in Bratsk, an industrial city of a quarter of a million which dates from the 1950s, there is no formal rationing system but meat and dairy products are only rarely available.

For those who stay, living in Siberia brings other compensations such as retirement five years earlier than the usual age of 60 for men and 55 for women.

Summers are short but very hot. In winter there is plenty of opportunity for cross-country skiing, and bunting. Those who prefer to sit still can try fishing on the frozen rivers with a bottle of vodka to keep out the cold.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NERAV

VALIT

MEEGRE

SCIBEP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUTH FORUM MISFIT AGCENT

Answer: A job for someone who's well-padded — "CUSHY"



A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF INFORMATION!

## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



That is a pair of socks. If you have a complaint, address it to the dryer!

## Peanuts

HERE, HIRED HAND, TAKE THESE PACKAGES OF SEEDS OUT TO THE GARDEN...

THE PHONE'S RINGING... I'LL BE OUT IN A MINUTE TO SHOW YOU WHAT TO DO...

I'M SORRY, I CAN'T TALK TO YOU NOW... MY HIRED HAND AND I ARE PLANTING MY GARDEN...

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## Mutt 'n' Jeff

I'M COMING HOME, MUTT!

A BIG COLD FRONT CAME IN LAST NIGHT AND RUINED THE CROP!

NO, NO, MUTT...

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## Andy Capp

WHAT A DAY I'VE HAD! YOUR BILLY'S LITTLE LAD CALLED IN AN' NEARLY DROVE ME POTTY!

COME OFF IT, FLO. 'E'S ONLY A KID, HEH! HEH! YOU WERE YOUNG ONCE YOURSELF! ... WHERE IS 'E NOW?

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## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are able to find out more readily just where you are headed. It's advisable that you handle any questionable matters in the right manner. Study to gain knowledge.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take time to make plans for the future. Be more sociable with persons of character and influence. Show that you have poise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Engage in activities today that appeal to you the most. Put prejudices aside for best results. Show devotion to loved ones.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Getting together with good friends today is worthwhile. Show that you are a wise and considerate person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you carry through with agreements you've made with others. You can easily handle a civic affair now.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to start building on a new foundation that could increase your income. Be more willing to accept change.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study the promises you have made and be sure to carry through conscientiously. Come to a fine accord with loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good time to improve your surroundings. Don't permit an opponent to take unfair advantage of you. Be happy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take care of matters you were unable to do earlier in the week. A good time to catch up on your reading. Be more optimistic.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A day to engage in recreations you really enjoy. Showing more affection for loved one is wise at this time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If the situation is tense at home, don't make matters worse by using the wrong words. Count your blessings.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle communications in a most intelligent way and remain cool at all times today. Obtain important data you need.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study new ways of advancing in your line of endeavor. Look to a successful person for new ideas. Relax at home tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be full of ideas, but should be taught to differentiate between the good and the bad. Your progeny requires a good academic training in order to become successful. Religion is a must in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Hugh McElroy

ACROSS

1 Morose

5 Chnu —

10 Illum

14 Frog gans

15 Bank

business

16 City of

seven hills

17 Island off

Alaska

16 Cairo VIP

20 Certain

pajamas

22 Baltic

river

23 Ages and

ages

24 Ben Adhem's

title

25 Peaceful

48 Antitoxins

29 London VIP

49 Parrot fish

DOWN

1 Mardi —

2 Strip of

wood

3 "Do —

others."

4 A Raagan

5 Strich

or May

6 Roman date

7 After by

and in

8 Collection

of writings

9 Begit's

lanc abbr.

10 Malign

11 Went on

horseback

12 Khayyam

town

13 Howaver

55 Toot or

bender

19 Chimney

dirt

21 Chinese

society

24 Leading

handrail

25 Farm

building

26 Weapon for

D'Artagnan

27 A Pyle



## WORLD

## Iran claims coup aborted, assassination plot foiled

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime announced Friday it smashed a pro-monarchist coup attempt and thwarted an assassination attempt on Ayatollah Khomeini's heir-apparent by leftist underground guerrillas.

The official IRNA news agency, formerly called Pars, quoted the religious judge of the western town of Orumihi in East Azerbaijan Province, Hojatoleslam Imani, as saying that a "plot by a group of counter-revolutionaries and influential feudalists to overthrow the Islamic regime in Iran" was discovered according to "collected information."

He said there were arrests, but he did not say how many.

Ayatollah Imani, whose first name was not given, said a fugitive army general of the former Shah, Kazem (whose first name was also not given), had entered Iran via the Turkish border he had established contact with landowners in the region and other "counter-revolutionary elements" in Orumihi, including the outlawed Muslim People's Party, Ayatollah Imani said. He did not say when the coup attempt was thwarted.

The Muslim People's Party is apparently led by Ayatollah

Kazem Shariatmadari who fell out of favour with Ayatollah Khomeini and has not been seen or heard in public since 1980.

Meanwhile, Iran's general revolutionary prosecutor, Hojatoleslam Hossein Tabrizi, said the underground Mujahedeen-e-Khalq guerrilla organisation, Ayatollah Khomeini's main opposition group, had attempted to blow up the house of Ayatollah Khomeini's heir-apparent, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, in the holy city of Qom, south of the capital, Tehran, last Feb. 24.

Hojatoleslam Tabrizi, quoted by IRNA, also said the Mujahedeen the same day had planted a bomb "set to explode" in the headquarters of the Tehran revolutionary police force (or the Komiteh).

Two bombs were discovered in a car belonging to the Mujahedeen Khalq Organisation, said Hojatoleslam Tabrizi.

He also said that following Ayatollah Khomeini's "instructions to pardon prisoners" on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Islamic Revolution (Feb. 11), over 10,000 prisoners would be freed in the next two months.

Between six and seven thousand of the to-be-released pri-

soners are charged with political offences, Hojatoleslam Tabrizi said. Iran's chief justice, Ayatollah Abdolkarim Ardebili, said a few months ago that only between 3,000 and 4,000 political prisoners were being held.

Thursday's announcement by Prosecutor Tabrizi gave rise to speculation on the true number of political prisoners in Iran, especially after the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation has claimed there are more than 30,000.

IRNA also reported Friday that three members of the Mujahedeen group opened fire from their car at a patrol car of the Islamic revolutionary guards corps in west Tehran Tuesday.

Following a clash between the two groups on the Martyr Chamran highway, two Mujahedeen guerrillas were killed and another was taken to hospital after trying to swallow a cyanide pill to commit suicide, IRNA said, adding the revolutionary guards suffered no injuries.

Meanwhile in Paris, leftists opposed to the Iranian government said more than 120 revolutionary guards were killed during an attack last January on the Caspian Sea resort of Amol.

The Paris office of the Mujahedeen organisation leader, Massoud Rajavi, said in a statement that resistance forces received an extraordinary welcome by Amol residents and took away huge quantities of captured weapons.

Scores of guerrillas based in forests near the Caspian Sea attacked Amol in January and held part of the town for two days. Tehran Radio said at the time that 31 civilians and members of the security forces and 34 guerrillas died during the raid.

## Second Soviet module landed on Venus

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union Friday landed its second space probe in a week on the backing surface of Venus — Earth's closest planetary neighbour.

TASS news agency said a descent module from the unmanned spacecraft Venus-14 landed east of the phobos region at 0356 GMT and immediately began analysing samples of the planet's surface.

The landing site was thousands of kilometres from the touchdown point of a similar module from the sister ship Venus-14 four days ago, TASS said.

The Venus-14 module took panoramic pictures of the planet's surface in temperatures of 465 degrees Centigrade (870 Fahrenheit) and analysed rock samples, TASS added, without saying how long the module functioned.

Both modules carried out experiments to determine the composition of the atmosphere and the fast-moving yellow clouds which surround the planet.

They also tested the electrical conductivity of rocks, drilled through the surface to test lower strata of soil and tested for signs of earthquakes and volcanoes.

TASS said the two mother ships, Venus-13 and Venus-14, were continuing experiments in orbit around the Sun.

## Terrorist threatens French government with reprisals

## Carlos surfaces to demand release of two comrades jailed in France

PARIS (Agencies) — The elusive international terrorist known as Carlos has threatened the French government with unspecified reprisals unless it releases two suspected extremists arrested in Paris last month, the interior ministry said Friday.

A ministry spokesman said the threat came in a half-page letter in Spanish delivered to the French embassy at the Hague on Wednesday, signed Carlos and containing two thumbprints verified by French police as belonging to the terrorist.

It was the first real indication in more than seven years that the 32-year-old Venezuelan-born Carlos was even alive.

Despite persistent rumours, his last appearance is believed to have been during the spectacular Dec. 21, 1975 hostage taking of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers in Vienna, Austria.

Three people were killed and eight wounded in the takeover, but after four days of negotiations, Carlos, or someone claiming to be Carlos, and five other commandos

were allowed to fly to Algeria, where they apparently were granted asylum and re-entered the underground.

The commando leader matched Carlos' description, identified himself by that name and spoke with a Venezuelan accent, but his identity was never verified absolutely.

The interior ministry spokesman said the letter demanded the release of Bruno Breguet, 32, of Minusio, Switzerland, and Magdalena Kaupp, 34, of Ulm, West Germany, who were arrested Feb. 16 as they fled from an underground parking lot near the Champs Elysees. Police said their Peugeot 504 car, carrying phony license plates, was loaded with two kilograms of explosives, dozens of small propane gas canisters and two tear-gas grenades.

The spokesman said the letter demanded that Mr. Breguet and Mr. Kaupp be given a plane "to fly to a destination of their choice" or Carlos threatened "personally to attack the French government."

The French news agency Agence France Presse said the letter

also carried a specific threat against Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, but the spokesman could not confirm that report. Government spokesman in France are never identified by name.

Police said Mr. Breguet and Mr. Kaupp, who were identified as "members of my organisation" in the letter, were carrying 2,000 dollars in U.S. currency when arrested, and that Mr. Breguet was armed with a nine-millimetre automatic pistol, which misfired when he shot at police who initially suspected the pair of being robbers.

Both were charged with attempted murder, falsification of identity papers and possession of illegal explosives and firearms. They have remained silent since their arrest, police said.

Mr. Breguet, who was jailed from 1970-1977 in Israel after being convicted of a bombing attempt in Haifa, had lived in Zurich, Switzerland, since his release, apparently enrolled as a student, French police said.

Ms. Kaupp is suspected of belonging to West German terrorist groups and has been linked to Johannes Weirich, an alleged member of the extreme leftist Baader-Meinhof Gang, they said.

Carlos' real name, according to Scotland Yard, is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez. He is the son of a leftist Venezuelan lawyer who gave each of his three sons one of the names of Russian revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Carlos has been described as round-faced, stocky and about 1.77 metres.

The name Carlos first surfaced in London when a man calling himself that claimed responsibility for the Dec. 30, 1973 attack against Joseph Conrad Sieff, a British-born, Israeli businessman. Mr. Sieff was wounded when he was shot three times in the face.

From that point, police concede, it is difficult to separate fact from legend, speculation, rumour and fictionalised characterisations in such best-selling novels as *The Jackal* and *The Fifth Horseman*.

Carlos' name was linked either as a participant or organiser in the Sept. 3, 1974 takeover of the French embassy at the Hague, in which the commandos demanded the release of a Japanese Red Army terrorist, with the bombing of a Paris restaurant two days later, in which two people were killed and 30 wounded, and with bazooka attacks on Jan. 13 and 19 against two Israeli passenger planes at Paris' Orly Airport.

On June 27, 1975, a Lebanese informer three French counter-intelligence agents to a non-descript building in Paris Latin quarters to question a suspected terrorist he knew only as Carlos. The four men entered the apartment and told the man he was under arrest. The suspect appeared to put up no resistance, but as he was putting on his coat, he whirled around firing a revolver, killing two of the agents and the informer and seriously wounding the third agent. He escaped.

Five months later, the OPEC ministers in Vienna were taken hostage.

## IRA 'bomber' arrested

DROGHEDA, Ireland (R) — Gerard Tuite, a suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) 'bomber' once listed as Britain's 'public enemy number one', was arrested here Thursday.

Police said Mr. Tuite was one of three people arrested under the offences against the state act, during a raid on a flat in Drogheda, 50 kilometres from Dublin.

Mr. Tuite, 26, escaped from a London jail 14 months ago while awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions and possessing firearms, police said.

He headed a police wanted list after a series of IRA bombings in Britain in Dec. 1978 and was described by detectives as a dangerous and dedicated terrorist and Britain's top public enemy.

Mr. Tuite revealed details of his jail break-out in an interview with a radio reporter while on the run.

With two others he tunneled his way through three cell walls, crossed a roof and exercise yard and scaled the jail's perimeter wall using ropes and a plank left by a builder.

British authorities said they had not decided whether to seek Mr. Tuite's extradition.

## Moscow replaces union leader

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet trade union leader Alexei Shibaev was dismissed Friday at a plenary session of the union's central council, TASS news agency said.

The removal of Mr. Shibaev, 67, who has headed Soviet trade unions since 1976, followed several hints in the state-controlled press of Kremlin dissatisfaction with his leadership.

TASS announced that Mr. Shibaev had been relieved of his

post and replaced by Stepan Shalaye, minister for pulp, paper and wood-processing industries.

The shake-up in the trade union leadership comes a few days before the Soviet trade unions open their 17th congress, held every five years, in Moscow.

TASS said newly-appointed Mr. Shalaye would deliver the chairman's traditional report to the congress.

Mr. Lagorio said the identification of the submarine was reached through the process of elimination. He said it was determined that the vessel wasn't from an allied navy and that the only other nuclear-powered submarines in the Mediterranean were Soviet.

At the same time, he excluded that the submarine was picking up or dropping off agents or planting mines in the Gulf.

Italy has a navy base at Taranto, and Mr. Lagorio said that in the recent past two other unidentified non-NATO submarines have been detected near the Italian coast although outside national waters.

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## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Addis Ababa denies Mengistu injured

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Official Friday denied reports that Eritrean secessionists wounded Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam in an attack in southern Eritrea on Monday. The officials described the reports, carried by two official Gulf news agencies and quoting an Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) statement, as completely false and absurd. They said that on the day of the purported attack the Ethiopian leader was in the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara. While there he promoted six high-ranking officers, including Defence Minister Tesfaye Gebre Kidan who rose from brigadier to lieutenant-general. Film of the ceremony, during which Chairman Mengistu looked both jovial and fit, was shown on television and screened in Addis Ababa on Tuesday evening, residents said.

## Israeli police arrest 23 Sinai rebels

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israeli police arrested 23 ultra-nationalists who tried to filter back into Sinai settlements they had been ejected from, and a man was under arrest for shooting at police who stopped him at a Sinai roadblock, the military command said Friday. No injuries were reported in the shooting incident, the first of its kind in a week of largely non-violent turmoil as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government began to remove opponents of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. The military command said the Israeli man, whose identity was not released, fired two shots in the direction of a border police post Thursday night when he was prevented from breaking through a roadblock in his car. The man was held for questioning, the command said.

MANAMA (A.P.) — A Bahrain official "categorically denied" Friday claims that a number of persons held on charges of participating in a coup plot last December had died in detention. "There is a number of irresponsible organisations in Iran disseminating lies about Bahrain," the official, who was not identified, was quoted as saying by the newspaper Akhbar Al Khaledj. "If such claims were true, they would not have remained a secret in Bahrain, a small state where foreign correspondents move freely," the same official told the paper. The paper said the official was commenting on claims made by the Iranian state radio that six detainees had died during interrogation here. A statement issued here last Sunday said that 73 persons will be tried for their life soon in connection with the plot.

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